



The Rotarian

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

Some Questions and Answers on Disarmament
HAROLD E. STASSEN

SEPTEMBER • 1956

Norway • Schools • Golf • Parks

PEOPLE OF SOUND JUDGEMENT



*Brigadier T. C. Harrison, C. B. E.
Deputy Chairman and Managing
Director of the British Gillette
Company, London.*

...£ million decisions...

A big man, Harrison of Gillette. There's more than six foot of him, and his name stands high in British Industry today.

After World War I, Major Harrison wanted to be a farmer, and became a furniture designer. He wanted to be a stay-at-home, feet-in-the-earth English squire, yet he decided to become a Gillette traveller, covering thousands of miles a month, round and round the world. He acquired a zest for selling, a knowledge of the way people buy in half the countries of East and West, a love of America and Americans, and a charming American wife.

Gillette came to rely on T.C.H.'s judgement, and he was being groomed for stardom, when World War II came. Major Harrison

went in, and after six noisy years of Ack Ack, defending London, Brigadier Harrison, CBE, came out and went onto the Board of Gillette Industries. He is now Managing Director: the very sharp cutting edge of the biggest razor industry in the world.

He would still like to be an English squire, shooting and fishing and breeding poodles. He has a house in the Thames Valley. He smokes cigars. He is fussy about his food. He plays baddish golf. He worries. But he can make a sound million pound decision in a split second.

T.C.H. travels a great deal still. He goes by air for preference.

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Your Letters

Re: Australian Eucalypts

By JOHN E. WATSON, *Rotarian*
Park-Board Superintendent and Secretary
Perth, Australia

The lovely photo used on the cover of THE ROTARIAN for June gives some idea of the beauty of Sydney Harbour. The gum tree in the foreground is typical of Australia, but as a State forester I was grieved to read in *The Editors' Workshop* the remark about our trees that "so far [Australia] has found scant commercial use for them."

I would like to tell Rotarians, which is of course telling the world, that some eucalypts are amongst the finest hardwoods that grow. Western Australia jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) have few equals for durability and strength for building and for many other uses. Jarrah has been exported for about 100 years, to many countries, as railway sleepers, or ties as Americans call them. Mountain ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*) is making large quantities of paper pulp in Tasmania, with by-products of processed building material. Other eucalypts are used for production of tannic acid, oils, and gum.

Mountain ash and karri are amongst the world's tallest trees, some having been recorded at just over 300 feet and with a clear bore of up to 140 feet. I think these two trees are only exceeded by the sequoias, the North American redwoods.

German Children's Need

Related by WILLIAM T. HEIL, JR.
Rotary Foundation Fellow
Heidelberg, Germany

In her letter of comment [*Your Letters*, June issue] Mrs. Knut Halle states that the article *Schau Hier, der Kinderlift*, by George Kent [THE ROTARIAN for April], made "many of us sad and furious." Her letter made me indeed both sad and furious.

I have just returned from a week-end meeting between the Rotary Clubs of Heidelberg, Germany, and Sedan, France. The two groups of Rotarians with their wives met at the German city of Trier and there enjoyed a week-end of sight-seeing in Germany's oldest city and in the Mosel valley and of Rotary fellowship. . . . It was in the glow of this week-end of seeing firsthand what Rotary can do to better international relations that I read Mrs. Halle's letter.

Granted that many American children are living under conditions that are substandard even by European standards, there is no ground for the "charity begins at home" cliché. . . .

A second point is this: I am not in command of comparative statistics on the situation of American slum children in comparison with those children in West Berlin, but I do not know

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something of the situation in Heidelberg. Heidelberg is composed of an 80 percent German population and 20 percent American population, due to the fact that it is the headquarters for the U. S. Army in Europe. This heavy percentage of Americans and the tourist trade which the city attracts as no other in Germany tend to make it one of the most wealthy city areas in Germany. Nevertheless, a survey taken by the city health office last Fall indicated that 25 percent of the children of school age are what is termed "undernourished." I am fairly certain that the situation is worse in West Berlin.

EDS. NOTE: Rotary Foundation Fellow Heil has been studying in Germany. His home is in Sunnyside, Long Island, New York.

Man's Greatest Weakness

Named by A. E. ESCOLME, *Rotarian Communications-Office Manager*
San Salvador, El Salvador

I should like to disagree with Conrad Fisher's views on auxiliary languages as expressed in *Your Letters* for May. He is an Esperanto fan, no doubt, but there are a lot more important things that should claim our attention, surely.

How many of us can speak, read, and write our own language correctly? Let us start with that and follow it up with how to keep oneself 100 percent fit and to do one's job to the best of one's ability, and we have a program which will make the study of any man-invented language quite unnecessary.

Talking the same language doesn't make for the solution of any problems. Just look at the problems in the English- and Spanish-speaking countries! No man's troubles and problems can be cured by another. Let each one of us look after his own and then the world will have none. Man's greatest weakness today is that of wanting to solve the other fellow's problems! Whilst his, of course, are being solved by someone else.

A Vote for First Names

From LEE E. CHAMBERS, *Rotarian Pest Exterminator*
Virginia Beach, Virginia

I agree wholeheartedly with the views of Max Purnell as expressed in *This First-Name Business* [THE ROTARIAN for July].

I originally came from Tulsa, Oklahoma. The first ten working years of my life were spent in an oil refinery. There it made no difference if a person was 6 or 60—he was addressed as Jack, Joe, or Bill. The same more or less applied in our community. In 1940 my immediate family and I moved to the east coast of Virginia. At that time people were addressed as Mr., Mrs., etc. Then later the trend seemed to be just the surname, dropping the "handle."

In February, 1955, I was accepted into the Rotary Club of Virginia Beach. One of the rules passed on to me was that I was to address fellow Rotarians by their first names. This I accepted willingly. As one who has known all

phases of titles, I like the first name the best.

Friendship is one of our most cherished possessions. I feel that if a man calls me Lee, he is my friend. If he calls me Mr. Chambers, he may someday become my friend and when he does, he will call me Lee.

And Another Vote

From ALBERT A. FARRAR, *Rotarian Furniture Retailer*
Trenton, Ontario, Canada

[Re: *This First-Name Business, date-of-the-month*, THE ROTARIAN for July.]

I've belonged to Rotary for 18 years and have visited 103 different Rotary Clubs on the North American Continent. Show me a Club where Tom, Dick, and Harry do not know each other by their first names and I'll show you a Club whose members are too big for their clothes. And if we dig into our pockets to pay instead of working shoulder to shoulder, it's not Rotary as Paul Harris intended. No, Paul intended us to be familiar with each other as well as with the underprivileged.

A Welcome Awaits Rotarians

Says J. A. HARRIGAN, *Rotarian Grocer*
Kempsey, Australia

We of this Club have been very pleased to read in THE ROTARIAN the special articles and announcements calling attention of Rotarians of the world to the Pacific Regional Conference to be held in Sydney, Australia, in November. We wish to express our appreciation for this presentation of our country, which has been a job well done.

Rotarians in Australia are looking forward to meeting Rotarians from overseas at this Conference, and will leave no stone unturned to make their stay in our country an enjoyable one.

Olympic Games Note

From MALCOLM MCPHERSON, *Rotarian Electrical-Goods Retailer*
Ballarat, Australia

Mention was made in *Next on the Agenda: Sydney!* [THE ROTARIAN for June] of the [Continued on page 61]

Re: Rust

Remember the *Why I'm Quitting Rotary* symposium in THE ROTARIAN for August? It evoked so many letters that we are holding them all and shall present a selection of them as a sort of follow-up symposium in the November issue.

—The Editors

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT. With numerous administrative duties behind him, including the appointment of members to international Committees (see below), Rotary's President, Gian Paolo Lang, was to begin on August 1 a brief round of Rotary visits in Canada and the U. S. South. Following more administrative work at the Central Office, he was then to embark in early September for Italy, there to make a brief visit home before going on to Zurich, Switzerland, for two international Rotary meetings (see below). From Europe the President and his wife, Valentina, are to begin a Rotary journey to the Far East, their itinerary including the Pacific Regional Conference in Sydney, Australia, November 12-15.

BOARD. At its first meeting, Rotary's Board for 1956-57 recorded many important decisions, with President Lang presiding. A summary report of some of the decisions appears on page 49.

COMMITTEES. Some 200 men of many lands comprise Rotary's international Committees for 1956-57. Their names are presented on pages 50-52.

EVANSTON MEETING. At the Central Office in Evanston, Ill., the Council of Past Presidents will meet September 13-15 to consider Rotary matters on which it will make recommendations to the Board.

EUROPEAN MEETINGS. Two important Rotary meetings are scheduled for Zurich, Switzerland. On September 26-28, the Rotary Information Counsellors Institute for the Central European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region will meet to plan ways of furthering Rotary information in that area. . . . On October 3-5 the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee will meet to advise the Board concerning Rotary matters pertaining to that region.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES. In Rotary's 248 Districts—the largest number in the organization's history—plans are shaping up for annual Conferences to be held in each District. Some will draw hundreds of Rotarians and their wives, others thousands; all will further the program of Rotary through fellowship, inspirational addresses, and informal discussion.

NEW "BRIEF FACTS." Recently off the presses is a new edition of "Brief Facts," a pocket-sized pamphlet packed with Rotary information throughout its 16 pages. Besides sections devoted to Rotary's history, growth, and varied activities, it features a world map showing the 99 countries in which there are Rotary Clubs. One to 50 copies may be had gratis; more than 50 copies, 2 cents each.

SCHOOL BELL. As school doors in many parts of the world open this month to students on all academic levels, school problems come into sharper focus wherever they exist. For an appraisal of some books dealing with two of these problems—new buildings and more teachers—see the "Speaking of Books" department on page 32. . . . For a capsule review of some ways that Rotary Clubs are helping schools and students, see page 47.

VITAL STATISTICS. On July 26 there were 9,163 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 433,000 Rotarians in 99 countries of the world. New Clubs since July 1, 1956, totalled 23.

The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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The Editors' WORKSHOP

OUR OCTOBER issue will talk mainly about Switzerland. It will contain an article about this small, beautiful, democratic, neutral, hard-currency nation by a distinguished British writer long resident in Switzerland—R. A. Langford. It will feature a map of the land by a noted Swiss artist Kurt Wirth, of Berne. It will bulge with pictorial features on Swiss politics, Swiss ingenuity, Swiss scenery. The cover will feature Lucerne, which will entertain Rotary's 48th annual international Convention May 19-23, 1957. . . . October won't be exclusively Helvetian, however. Famed F.B.I. chief J. Edgar Hoover will be in it with a question about punishing parents for juvenile behavior. . . . There'll be our annual presentation of Rotary Foundation Fellow portraits, our regular debate-of-the-month, all our usual monthly features . . . and some not so usual.

OUR JANUARY issue will talk mainly about travel . . . and already we have three times as much wonderful stuff for it as we can use; feature after feature on the modes, arts, joys, history, and places of travel. A survey of Rotarians arithmetically from our mailing list showed us a couple of years ago that Rotarians are just about the most travellingest men anywhere. They said they average 13 trips and 8,630 miles a year. We have the notion, therefore, that you and your lady and your children will have a special interest in this issue.

SOMETIMES It takes a long time for an article to mature. Months ago—it was February, in fact—we asked Mr. Stassen if he would share his views on disarmament with our readers. No stranger to these pages (he has contributed to them twice before) and no stranger to Rotary (he was to address its 1956 Convention in Philadelphia and did, and an earlier one in Atlantic City in 1946), he said he'd be happy to write. Not until this issue, however, have we been able to present his article . . . which we do with pride, deeming it an interesting, informative piece which yields a special insight into what many people most want to know about the place of arms on the road to peace. Your comments on the questions and answers will be most welcome.

SOME 7-year-old men with whom we have regular contact are building a "fort" in the neighborhood woods. Asked for a progress report, the mem-

ber of the fort who is billeted under our roof said that things hadn't gone at all well yesterday. The kids were all fighting with each other all the time. They'd had, in fact, to make some rules. What were these rules? Well, there was one about "Help others" . . . and here we dashed for pencil and pad. Here, precisely as dictated, are the rules of the fort: "1. Help others. 2. Be kind to others. 3. Don't make fun of people. 4. Don't tattle on anybody else. 5. Don't get mad if somebody gets mad at you. 6. If somebody wants to do something he knows he should not do, he should not do it." We don't know why we are telling you this except that it seems to teach that none of us ought ever underestimate the mental, moral, and social power of a child.

Our Cover



THAT blue, blue sea? The Mediterranean. That spume-white coast? Sicily. The ancient battlement in the foreground? It is a castle near Erice (which you pronounce "Air-in-chay"). Sicily is, of course, that large triangular-shaped island just off the toe of the Italian boot and, like the mainland, it is dotted with Rotary Clubs. There are eight of them on this 10,000-square-mile island. The North Coast of Sicily is generally cliffbound; the lowlands, such as those which this view overlooks, are often cultivated as vineyards, or as olive, orange, and lemon groves. The Rotary Club nearest this medieval castle is in Trapani, some five miles to the west. . . . Duncan Edwards, a South Carolinian who now lives in Taormina on the island, made the picture. He began his career by photographing American scenes, but having made a trip abroad he fell in love with the Mediterranean and remained. A skilled and prolific photographer, he does work for National Geographic and other magazines. Free-Lance Photographers Guild supplied us with the transparency.

—THE EDITORS

THE ROTARIAN

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

An ex-U. S. Air Force major, JOHN DENGEL is a reporter-photographer for the Oakland (Calif.) *Tribune*. He's a graduate of Ohio University, and once dreamed of owning his own newspaper. Now he dreams of a low golf score, and of his little girls, aged 7 and 3.



Dengel

HAROLD E. STASSEN, as Special Assistant to the President of the U.S.A., is often called the "Secretary of Peace." A Minnesotan, he served as Governor of his home State for three terms, resigning to join the U. S. Navy in 1943. A lawyer, he holds several university degrees. . . . BEN FUNK, Florida editor of a nation-wide news service, says, "Bugs make interesting article subjects," and besides the bollworm in this issue, he has written about grasshoppers and beetles.



Funk

Free-lancer MICHAEL HANSEN is a Californian with much European travel behind him. One jaunt covered 13 months in Western Europe and North Africa. . . . WILLIAM PENN MOTT, Jr., holds the landscape-architecture classification in the Rotary Club of Oakland, Calif. . . . JOHN T. FREDERICK, since 1944, has conducted the book department of this Magazine. He is an honorary Rotarian in Alpena, Mich., and operates a 1,500-acre farm.



Frederick

An executive of a travel agency, JOHN J. STAFFORD is a member of the Rotary Club of Eglinton, Ont., Canada, Club No. 2 within Toronto. . . . One of America's top free-lancers is OREN ARNOLD, Phoenix, Ariz., writer with scores of articles and more than a dozen books to his credit. . . . ROTARIAN GEORGE H. NELSON is a home-loan executive in Brisbane, Australia. . . . L. C. FINNELL is an Indiana writer. . . . HARVEY C. JACOBS and HERBERT A. PIGMAN are members of the Rotary International headquarters staff.

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IN THIS ISSUE

VOLUME LXXXIX

SEPTEMBER, 1956

NUMBER 3

This Rotary Month.....	3
Rotary Is a Message.....	GEORGE H. NELSON..... 6
Ruggles of Rotary.....	7
Some Questions and Answers	
about Disarmament.....	HAROLD E. STASSEN..... 8
The Gay 90's.....	JOHN DENGEL..... 10
Let's Learn More about Each Other.....	13
Too Much Credit? (Symposium)	
Rate of Debt Expansion Is	
a Matter of Concern.....	JOHN S. SINCLAIR..... 14
Consumer Credit Accepted As	
Path to Better Living.....	ARTHUR O. DIETZ..... 15
Parks Are for People.....	WILLIAM PENN MOTT, JR. 16
Fjord Country.....	MICHAEL HANSEN..... 20
Rotary Technical Education	
Exhibition in Bombay.....	23
Was It Ever Fun.....	HERBERT A. PIGMAN..... 24
Villain in Pink.....	BEN FUNK..... 26
College in the Woods.....	JOHN J. STAFFORD..... 28
College by the Sea.....	OREN ARNOLD..... 30
Speaking of Books about Schools.....	JOHN T. FREDERICK..... 32
How to Get a Library.....	A. JOHN ROSE..... 35
Tied with Tape.....	HARVEY C. JACOBS..... 36
Land-Locked Free Port.....	L. C. FINNELL..... 40
Peeps at Things to Come.....	ROGER W. TRUESDALE..... 42
Transatlantic Two-Way Street.....	J. MARTIN NEVIUS..... 48
Other Features and Departments:	
Your Letters.....	1
The Editors' Workshop.....	4
Fore!.....	12
'Rotary Park'.....	19
Friendly Call.....	41
Rotary Reporter.....	43
Take a Page from	
Washington Court House.....	44
A Medal for Miss Keller.....	45
Back to School.....	47
Reporting: Board Action ..	
Committees.....	49
Rotary Foundation	
Contributions.....	51
Bedrock Rotary—Senior	
Active Membership (I) ..	60
Hobby Hitching Post.....	62
Stripped Gears.....	64



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Rotary Is a Message

*It is a message—not a machine—and it needs to be spread wider
in the places where we work.*

By **GEORGE H. NELSON**

Banker; Rotarian, Brisbane, Australia

BY PROFESSION I am a banker. Bankers usually do not like guaranties for they often spoil good friendships. Yet I want to project the proposition that membership in a Rotary Club and the wearing of our significant badge should be a guaranty to society that here are men pledged to the highest plane of unselfishness and service in their vocations—in every aspect of their lives.

Let me say, firstly, that ever since its beginnings in 1905 Rotary has moved in the right direction. If at the outset its objectives were narrow and circumscribed, ever progressively since then its outlook has widened—to form a veritable ocean of altruism and lofty idealism. Rotary has given to you and to me a sacred trust and a vital credential.

Secondly, the message of Rotary is urgent. Our dedication is to make articulate in a critical world—and in our vocations in particular—the true meaning of service. Much of the world is shot through with selfish passions. The new generation presents a challenge in this regard. Youth, as you and I know from our many personal associations with him, is intrinsically splendid, yet he needs our help. It is not long since a principal of a huge English bank told me that he regards the modern outlook of the new generation as Britain's largest economic problem. At no time in history did men so need the message of Rotary as they do today.

Rotary is itself a message; it is not a machine. It is a living and vital message, and its conveyance to men around us is timely and urgent. In all our vocational relationships, and indeed in all our

relationships, the message must be personalized. It must never be an abstract thing. The glorious meaning of Rotary must first glow within a man, and then radiate to others.

How shall a man achieve it?

First, let every Rotarian ponder that he is the subject of a trust, that he possesses the confidence of his fellow Rotarians to fulfill his part, and that he has been chosen for membership by men who believe in him and who feel that he is worthy to impart the message of Rotary to others in his classification. Hence there must be recognition and due appreciation of his privilege and responsibility.

Second, let him think on the fact that he possesses a distinctive individuality. He is the only representative of his classification in his Club and the only ambassador of our message to his craft. Life has an interesting singularity. There is only one *you* and there will never be another. Only you can fulfill your patterned place in the universe. The trained ear of the symphony conductor misses the contribution of the musician who loses his place in the score. Just so, your contribution and mine will be lamentably missed if we fail in our individual service.

Third, let every Rotarian fulfill the royal law of "sharing." The watchword of Rotary is "others." Man is a complex being. Philosophically he lives in a two-story house. He wants at times to live in the upper story, but finds that some mysterious gravitational

pull holds him on the lower floor. There is the man and there is the self. Man at his best will climb above self. Dominion over self leads a man to his high destiny of mastery and true usefulness.

Fourth, let every Rotarian make personal examination of himself. Let him go alone. Let him leave the crowds, with their good fellowship and inspiring enthusiasm, and take time in solitude to examine every element of his manhood. The result will be beneficial to him and to all who know him.

Finally, he and we all should know how to link the achievements of the past with an adventurous outlook on the future. The man who has lost his past is a tragic figure. The wise man uses his past as bricks with which to build his house of hope. Emerson in one of his essays said, "I am all who ever lived before me." Think of all the hopes, ambitions, conflicts, yearnings, and nobilities that once belonged to empires long past; yet these still slumber in you and me. We shall know something of the genius of life and worthy action when we can recapture the best of the past and use it as an inspiration to new adventures. Like Alexander the Great, we must be brave enough to march where there are no maps, crossing frontiers into new realms of service. If we can, if we are faithful to our trust, we shall see life all around us taking on a sweeter, richer atmosphere.

Rotary is a message, not a machine . . . a message of helpfulness, kindness, decency, service. We need to know and believe and exemplify the message; we need to spread it wider and wider and wider.

Quest EDITORIAL

Ruggles of Rotary



It was a prime day in Chicago. Back to "Old No. 1," which is what many Rotarians call Rotary's oldest Club, had come member Harry L. Ruggles, 84, whom many Rotarians fondly call "The World's No. 1 Rotarian." And Harry (who has been a Rotarian longer than any other man alive) and his wife, Josephine, had a first-class reason for leaving their California retirement to attend. Son Kenneth was to be installed as 1956-57 President of this 877-man Rotary Club which Dad had helped Paul Harris found in '05, Dad being the fifth man in it, its first Treasurer, first song leader, fourth President. Harry proudly stood with his son, met old friends like Past Rotary International Secretary Ches Perry, and, on demand, led the crowd in a wind-up song, *Let Me Call You Sweetheart*, that rocked the Sherman ballroom. It had been Ruggles day in Rotary. It had been a prime day all around.

Photos: Robert A. Placen

Some Questions and

*The 'Secretary of Peace' in the Eisenhower Cabinet
on a subject of universal urgency.*

By HAROLD E. STASSEN

*Special Assistant to the President of the
United States of America*

CAN THE NATIONS ever achieve lasting peace by agreement?

This question has perplexed mankind for centuries, but never has the search for a positive answer proved so universally urgent as in the past ten or 11 years. Scientific discoveries have given rise to an unprecedented mass mutuality of interest in preventing war and in preserving peace—even among those who have

very few other mutualities of interest. As almost everyone knows, a relatively small amount of nuclear weapons-grade material—a bomb the size of a tape recorder—can lay waste the greatest of cities.

In the face of such developments, and with the world acutely aware of its two major ideological divisions, is there point in discussing what may seem to be the totally irrelevant and unrealistic subject of disarmament?

I, of course, believe there *is*, and the people who have made up the many audiences I have addressed since I began my present duty (audiences like Rotary's International Convention in Philadelphia, which I was privileged to address last June) have proved full of deep and searching questions about disarmament and the chances of world peace.

Believing it may be of value to business and professional men of the world to hear some of the questions most frequently put to me in public gatherings, I shall set a few of them down—and fol-

*Montage and portrait of author
by Marvin Saruk*

Answers about DISARMAMENT

low them with the sort of answers I usually give.

QUESTION: *It is well understood that your long-range goal is disarmament—and peace—but in your conferences, here and abroad, what practical course of action are you following?*

ANSWER: We are endeavoring to find a sound basis on which, step by step, we can lessen the dangers of war. The greatest dangers of war, as we see it, come from two sources: one, the apprehension or miscalculation between major nations as to the intentions of other major nations; and, two, small wars beginning between other nations in tangential areas and then by action and reaction spreading until they involve major nations. These are the two great dangers of serious war.

Therefore, it is the great surprise attack that you must provide against if you are trying to make sure that a nuclear war does not occur. The opening up of countries on a reciprocal basis to aerial inspection, to ground supervision, and to providing against the possibility of great surprise attack holds the best prospects of a just and durable peace. Meantime, some of the ablest scientists in all nations are pressing the search for the new break-through which will make it possible to detect and to account in full for nuclear-weapons material.

So the information exchanged, the military blueprint and its verification by aerial and supporting ground inspection would provide each side with confidence that the other was not preparing to mount a great surprise attack.

QUESTION: *What do you mean by an "exchange of blueprints"?*

ANSWER: We mean the exchange of information of the location of armed forces and armaments, including the identity of the units, of the armed-force units, and the total disclosure of the posture in a military sense—

all in relationship to providing against the possibility of great surprise attack. The details of it are to be subject to reciprocal negotiation and to stage-by-stage disclosure.

Surely it would not be necessary at the beginning to count all the rifles that might be stored in the center of a country, because rifles probably would be little involved in a great surprise attack. Also, there would be areas of sensitive information that neither side at an initial point would want to exchange.

It is a complex matter, but in essence it is that each side lets the other side see its military posture for the purpose of providing mutually against the possibility of great surprise attack.

It is at this point that someone usually rises to point out that "You can't prevent a plane coming through with a bomb, or a submarine sneaking up to a coast, or a freighter sailing up into a harbor!" Of course you can't. No system that anyone could devise could stop a bomb or a few bombs being dropped. But analysis of what responsible Governments would do indicates that no nation is going to drop a couple of bombs and then have a whole massive counterattack hit it.

QUESTION: *Is U. S. disarmament policy rigidly based on rights of mutual inspection?*

ANSWER: Yes, the proposal that these atomic weapons can be banned without inspection which would enforce the ban is steadfastly rejected by the United States. Look at history. Every time an agreement to limit, reduce, or prohibit arms has been made which has not had within it the means of inspection, it has simply created more tensions, doubts, rumors, and counter-rumors and has increased the dangers of war rather than improved the prospects of peace. Peace is the objective of the United States, but it will not enter into any agreement that it

does not conceive of as properly safeguarding its security and improving the prospects for peace.

On the other hand, there appears to be deepening recognition by leaders of many nations, including the Soviet, of the fact that with these modern weapons any nation that initiated a war would lose it. No national leader could by any calculation conclude that his country would make a net gain in a war his country might start. This puts renewed emphasis on resolving differences by negotiation, by mediation, and by other peaceful methods.

QUESTION: *Are the plans of the U. S. Government for aerial and ground reconnaissance felt to be watertight in relation to all-out*

AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

attack—watertight enough to get us far enough along toward negotiations?

ANSWER: Every plan we advance would, we believe, improve the security on both sides over what it would be without inspection. I do not, however, conceive that the nations will ever reach complete security—the reestablishment of the Garden of Eden.

We would not ask the Soviet Union to place its whole reliance on its inspectors in the U.S.A. and their aerial survey over it. No, we would say it would put its future security in its remaining armed forces plus its inspection of my country and other countries. The United States, in turn, would place its reciprocal future confidence in the combination of a reasonable amount of military strength, alert and powerful, plus inspection.

QUESTION: *When you speak of maintaining strength, aren't you being inconsistent in relation to your objective of disarmament?*

ANSWER: In history you find no evidence that weakness is the key to peace. There is evidence that miscalculation of the intention of the other [Continued on page 57]

*If you're serious enough, you can hit the 70's.
If you're eager enough, you can at least make
the 80's. But for golf that's fun, there's
only one sensible bracket and it's—*

the Gay 90's

By JOHN DENGEL



THE average golf hole measures nearly one-quarter mile from tee to green. . . . The cup is 4¼ inches wide. . . . Par averages four. . . . The average golfer, weather permitting, plays once a week. He scores in the 90's, averaging slightly more than five strokes a hole.

This one-shot difference, this bogey stroke, is aptly named. It has put the bogeyman of score fixation on the backs of millions of otherwise well-adjusted people, transforming a pleasant and challenging game into a miserable trudge.

Has this phobia gripped you?

(Yes or No) Do you arrive at the course with hopes of a low 80 in your breast and leave the 18th green with a groan and a 90 to 99 on your card?

(Yes or No) Do you bewail your average score because you believe only your lowest scores represent your true game?

(Yes or No) Have you dubbed your mental approach by changing a relaxing walk in the sun into an open invitation to hypertension?

If you three-putted this quiz, do not despair. You can resurrect fun-golf in five minutes if you face a few hard facts. First off, there is nothing wrong with 90-golf for the average player. Like the law of gravity, it "just figures" that 90 percent of all golfers will score 90 or more. And not only is 90 to 99 an honorable range; it is the only plausible level for fun-golfing.

Eighty-golfers are too eager; 70-swingers much too serious. Conversely, when scores pass three figures by much, the game becomes an endurance contest. Take a long hard look at this Scottish invention and I'll show you how to adapt to reality—how to play and enjoy golf in "The Gay 90's."

The bogey strokes, 18 of them, separate the mildly addicted player from the touring professional, the 72-shooter from the 90-golfer. The extra numbers, the 91 to 99, can either be corrected or dismissed.

If you choose to dismiss them, a good way is by recalling that the

A CLUB SERVICE PICTURE

great Walter Hagen, in his prime, always expected to botch a few shots each round. If you wish to correct them, remember that Hagen erased his mistakes with birdies. The 90-plus golfer can balance double-bogeys with pars.

That word "par" merits study, for in golf "par" is a misnomer. It means the equivalent of slam bridge, batting .350 in baseball, bowling a 250 average. A dictionary describes golfing par as "near-perfection, short for par excellence."

In other usage, par means

putted Winter grooves across a living-room rug or swung at many a practice ball, chances are his scores this Summer will be about as good, or as bad, as they always were.

The bitter pill for some is that golf is more than a difficult game. Witness these paradoxes: In most sports it is enough to defeat the opposition. In golf the real opponent is yourself and too often "yourself" wins. Although the game supposedly is a recreation or diversion, the player must practice often to perform to the best of his ability.

Most golfers, and this is the root of the problem, know that practice will improve their scores, yet they don't generally for one of two reasons. Some cannot spare the necessary practice hours from their work or families. Others prefer "fun" on the course to dull hours on practice tee or green. Whatever the reason, the golfer must choose between two alternatives: either rearrange his life and pay the price of improved scoring, or readjust his outlook by returning to fun-golf. The latter method is the sensible one for most people. Perhaps it will be helpful to explain the misery of golf by outlining a case history.

The newcomer to the game is usually a pleasant person. He expects to score 120 or more and does. A few months pass and the initiate enters Phase Two with a

par hole here and there. He balances these beauties with unprotected triple-bogeys. Golf to him is still a fine game.

Phase Three, the trouble maker, begins with a stray birdie or two as his shots become truer. Now disaster beckons, for one's memory has a sneaky habit of retaining the good shots and dismissing the poor ones. At this critical period the golfer too often slips into the supreme mistake of lulling himself to sleep with dreams of "stringing the good ones together." With this act, the insidious Phase Four, he joins the legion of the lost.

I have a realtor friend who, when upset by a business cycle a few years ago, was steered over to golf by a kindly doctor. Immediately the fresh air and long walks calmed the inner man. He slept like a baby, gained needed weight, felt great. Then the fairway fever got him. Now he tosses and turns of a night, distressing his ulcer with dreams of shanked irons, hooks, and slices. And sad but true, the doctor now wants him to give up the "cure."

How often have you been teamed with a gracious-appearing newcomer to discover with dismay that the man's off-course demeanor is as skin deep as his first shot into the rough? He wants every blow to go as straight and as far as his lucky ones, and, depending on his temperament,

"norm or average." By that yardstick, par for 18 holes of golf is well into the 90's.

At this point you may argue that "The touring pros riddle par all over the country." You can see the headlines now: "Bolt Leads Pack with 65—Middlecoff, Three Others, Bunched at 66." Friend, next time you see one of these 50 excellent swingers who follow the sun, ask him the question. Most will tell you they would be pretty happy to average 72.

Each Spring golfers dream of lower scores. Winter has whetted the memory of booming drives, crisp irons, long putts that dropped. Somewhere, in the kindly abyss of the subconscious, repose the bloopers and shanks of yesteryear. But unless the golfer is that one-in-a-thousand who



Illustrations by
Ken Kenniston

he whines, curses, or throws clubs whenever the law of averages belts him with an equalizer.

This is the golfer to whom fate is always "unkind." When he holes out on a chip shot, he snarls, "It's about time." When his ball bounces through sand traps or back out of the woods, he takes this fortune as his just due. And when the round ends, he will tell anyone, "Should have scored an 86. I three-putted five greens and knocked two out of bounds."

Another breed of golfer is worthy of note if only for clinical purposes. This fellow keeps a mental or written record of the "all-time best ball." Herein he has compounded his pain by recording the several birdies, or, for the inveterate linksman, the rare eagle. It is a sorry sight to watch these 60 or 62 best-ballers scramble on the 18th green of a normal round to finish with a 96.

If ever psychiatrists publish a "Fairway Freud," they should stress the fact that the game is sheer torture for a perfectionist. It is fully as ridiculous for a spasmodic golfer to strive for unrealistic scores as it is for a golf "pro," in his basement workshop, to try to duplicate a product made by a skilled craftsman.

The truth is harsh. Good golf is won only through hard work. And most of us want to "play golf," not "work golf."

One of the United States' well-known golfers, President Dwight Eisenhower, is a prime example of one who takes the conscientious approach to the game. Prior to his heart attack and despite a demanding work load, he tried to spend an hour on the practice tee before each round. And if a particular shot troubled him, he later practiced it 100 times if necessary.

To a degree, golf books help the player, but he should note that their authors often spend hours on the practice tee before a round. The "simple language" in many of these books can tie a conscientious

reader into mental and physical knots. One authority, for instance, says the swing has 56 basic elements, which calls to mind the story of the centipede that walked very well until another insect asked him which foot he placed ahead of the other feet in his unusual stride. The centipede was so confused by his own explanation that he could barely navigate.

For the some-time golfer, the man who wants exercise, not exercises, sport and not chores, the only sensible decision is to make the game fun again, and live and laugh in the realization that relaxation is the only serious thing in golf.

If Socrates were alive these days, chances are, since he was a perfectionist, he probably would play no golf. But as he was fond of walking in the fresh air, and since golf courses are the only good walking places left in many areas, he doubtless would sit under a shady tree, study golfkind, and come up with something like this in the way of tips:

1. The grip is the most important element in golf. The place to have it is on yourself.
2. Except when hitting the ball, do not keep your eye on it. A golf course is scenic—think of trees as natural beauty, not hazards.
3. Except when addressing the ball, keep your head up. Walk erect; breathe deeply. This will keep you alive until the sheer impact of years gives you a more philosophical attitude about the game.
4. Try to sink the long approaches, but once the ball leaves your club, ponder the odds and be

complacent if it drops into a trap instead of the cup.

5. Compete with a realistic zest, not with par but with your opponent.

6. Be humble. Choose enough club to carry you to the far side of the green. Take a lesson now and then.

7. Finally, when you hit to other than dead centerfield, remember the words of famed trick-shot expert Joe Kirkwood:

"The hardest shot to hit in golf is the straight ball!"

SOCRATES might end his logic with golf's classic story about an avid golfer, who was playing the 13th hole during a cloudburst, and was summoned suddenly to the hereafter when struck by a lightning bolt. He awoke on a lovely golf course, his clubs beside him, and only the seared grip of his driver indicated what had transpired. But this 15-handicapper played like never before. His drives shot out like cannonballs, bisecting the fairways to the 250-yard mark. His approaches were straight and his putts dropped like magic.

Soon bored with his new playing perfection, the golfer caught up with a dour threesome and the four played along, beautifully but mechanically.

At the 18th tee the newcomer remarked: "Sure is a beautiful course you have up here in heaven."

The trio stared at him in disbelief. Finally one of them stifled a sob and said:

"In heaven? They don't play golf up there!"



Fore!

*I shot a golf ball in the air
And counted ere I looked;
It fell to earth, I know not where,
Quite likely it was hooked.*

*Since hooking was a fault of mine,
As proved by former rounds,
I followed through in perfect line—
And sliced it out of bounds.*

*Again I teed the pesky thing,
With care each movement judged
And took a rhythmic, easy swing;
The durned thing didn't budge.*

*Gone was my air of unconcern,
Gone the accustomed smile;
Once more I swung, grim visaged, stern,
And knocked it out a mile.*

L'ENVOI

*Life's full of hooks and slices, men,
And misses, too—but smile
And try again; you don't know when
You'll hit it out a mile.*

—FLOYD P. ST. CLAIR
Rotarian, Pacific Grove, Calif.

LET'S LEARN MORE ABOUT EACH OTHER

AN INVITATION

WORLD FELLOWSHIP WEEK IN ROTARY SERVICE OCT. 21-27, 1956

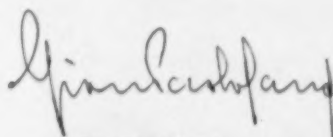
AS President of Rotary International, I invite Rotarians of all countries to share in this traditional demonstration of Rotary in action. Let us make World Fellowship Week in Rotary Service an outstanding event of our year, a special opportunity to learn more about each other.

During this Week, Rotary Clubs in every land are asked to devote their weekly meetings to serious consideration of ways to encourage and foster international understanding.

During this Week, individual Rotarians are urged to exchange gestures of goodwill with Rotarians in countries other than their own.

During this Week, Rotary Clubs in communities around the world are challenged to mobilize the support of public opinion in the cause of peace and freedom.

May the inspiration and the impact of this joint and simultaneous demonstration produce a profound impression upon the peoples of the earth through the knowledge that in fellowship with each other, all can contribute to a just and lasting peace.



GIAN PAOLO LANG
President, Rotary International



HOW? HERE ARE THREE WAYS

1 *Make New Friends Afar.* You can do it without setting foot outside your community. For example, there's the "52-52 Project" (outlined in Paper No. 702 available free from Rotary's Central Office) proposing that each Rotary Club make friendly contacts with 52 Clubs in other lands: one for each week of the year and for each of Rotary's 52 years. In making overseas contacts, use Rotary's *Official Directory and Targets for Today* (Paper No. 706-AB), the latter a listing of Clubs interested in cooperating with Clubs in other countries.

2 *Say It on Tape!* In other words, put some friendly words on a tape recording, then send it to a Club in another country. It's a practice growing more popular in Rotary world-wide, with Clubs exchanging programs on tape and colored slides. (See *Tied with Tape*, by Harvey C. Jacobs, in this issue, and write to the Central Office for *Seeing Is Believing*, Paper No. 719.) Remember, too, that by exchanging students, Rotary Clubs of different nations establish closer ties. Also by exchanging books and magazines for libraries, colored slides for schools, and even their sons and daughters, Rotarians learn more about each other.

3 *Make It Public!* Make your celebration of World Fellowship Week town-wide through newspaper articles, radio and television programs, window displays, essay contests in schools (Paper No. 731), or by sponsoring a community forum on world affairs (Paper No. 741). Start it all off with a proclamation by your Mayor!

TOO MUCH

Rate of Debt Expansion Is a Matter of Concern

Says **JOHN S. SINCLAIR**

President, National Industrial Conference Board

DEBT GROWTH and debt management are one of the major economic problems of our times. Debt can be viewed as an immediate short-run matter of national concern or, as a longer-range problem, in terms of commitments we have already made, or are making now, that will fall due and must be honored in the years ahead, in some instances by generations yet unborn.

With respect to the longer-range view, there are three facets of tomorrow's debt problems in the United States. The first is the need of viewing current and prospective debts in the aggregate rather than piecemeal. The second is the growing tendency to view future commitments, particularly as they relate to welfare provisions, primarily from their short-run costs, and to "sweep under the rug" their true burden as the program matures. The third is the implicit belief that the nation's long-run economic growth rather than inflation will provide the necessary means of repayment when these commitments fall due.

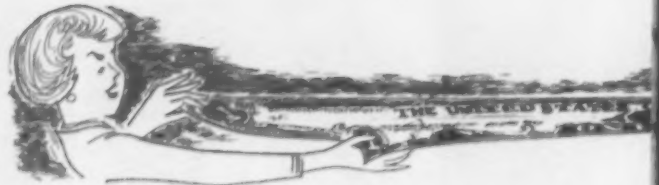
To answer the question as to whether we in the United States are borrowing too much from the future requires some knowledge of the rate at which we have been borrowing in the past.

As late as 1939 the United States still had nearly 10 million unemployed. Its recovery from the Great Depression lagged behind that of virtually every other industrialized nation, and real recovery did not begin until the onset of World War II. The country emerged from that conflict with brimful employment, but also with the greatest expansion in national debt in world history—nearly 250 billion dollars. True, national income and gross national product were far greater than they had been pre-war, but the rate of increase in Federal debt from 1939 to 1945 was far in excess of the rate of increase in national output. For every dollar increase in these measures of output there had been an accompanying increase of about \$2 in Federal debt.

From 1950 through 1955, national income and output in the U.S.A. rose by a third. Yet the total of Federal debt in 1955 stood at about the same level as at the end of World War II. But this is not the full story of what has been happening to the debt burden. Many open-end commitments were added through various welfare programs, old-age benefits, veterans' pensions, and related measures.

On the State and local scene, borrowing in the '50s has already totalled 20 billion dollars. Last year the debt of State and local governments rose by at least 5 billion, the largest annual increase ever recorded.

Are there dangers in debt? If so, where is the danger point? Is a nation of 160 million people who together or privately owe billions of dollars nearing such a point? Here in our symposium—



The aggregate of borrowing for personal consumption and business purposes has increased by nearly 250 billion dollars during the past decade. Thus the expansion in individual and business borrowings in the midst of the greatest national boom almost equalled the total expansion of Government debt enforced by the compulsions of war! The country entered 1956 with private debt alone totalling 380 billion dollars. Thus the combined debt total both public and private was at least 650 billion, compared with 200 billion pre-World War II.

As the 1955 record year progressed, the nation grew steadily more concerned about the problems we now face as a result of this recently incurred debt, particularly consumer installment credit. Through study, analysis, and education, however, we are beginning to see the problems of this form of consumer debt in better perspective, and perhaps from all of this, installment credit will emerge an even healthier and more constructive influence.

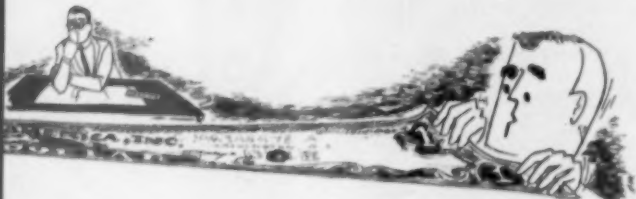
In England and Western Europe I have noted that hire-purchase or installment buying was far less widespread than in the U.S.A. Many nations I have visited seemed to be at the threshold of their automotive and electrical-appliance age. As latent demand for such goods and services erupts, it brings with it problems of inflation which are especially perplexing when the consumption boom is so heavily dependent upon importation of raw materials and other goods.

Whether consumer credit is too high or too low or whether mortgage debt is truly as large as it seems may be productive areas of research. But even this brief review of our debt pattern suggests that the rate of debt expansion over the longer run as well as in the past year is and should be an area of national concern. Overreliance upon growth in the decades to come can invite some serious short-run disturbances in the months and years just ahead.

Let me catalog briefly some of the areas in which continuance of our past reliance upon debt can contribute toward such disturbances, if not erode our underlying growth potentials. [Continued on page 54]

CREDIT?

of-the-month two leaders in U. S. economics and finance discuss "the credit picture" of their country. Your comments on their views of this universal subject are welcome.—*The Editors.*



A FEW weeks ago a very significant cartoon appeared on the editorial page of the *Wall Street Journal*. It showed a man and his wife living in squalor, sitting on orange-crate furniture, wearing patched clothes, and with an antique radio as their only visible luxury. In the caption they were pompously explaining to visitors that they always pay cash for everything they buy.

An exaggerated cartoon very often spotlights the truth. This particular one demonstrates—in a more effective way than anything I can say—that installment credit has won general recognition as a main-spring of America's consumer economy.

The importance of consumer credit is recognized, also, in President Eisenhower's most recent Economic Message to the Congress. He said that the development of consumer installment credit has been highly beneficial to the nation's economy, and he recommended that a study be made of this form of credit, with consideration given to the possibility of legislation to authorize Federal controls, on a stand-by basis, over its terms.

In less than two generations consumer installment credit has become widely used in the marketing of durable goods of all kinds. The amount of consumer debt outstanding at the end of 1955 was \$36,225,000,000. Of that amount, \$28,000,000,000 can properly be called installment credit, being divided among automobiles and other durables (\$20,700,000,000), repair and modernization (\$1,600,000,000), and personal loans (\$5,500,000,000).

In good times and bad there have always been those who viewed the people's credit with misgivings. Leading bankers and industrialists deplored it in the '20s. Roger Babson wrote of the "Folly of Installment Buying" in the 1930s and he was not alone in his views.

However, up to the present, these warnings have never been right. The bankers of the '20s who prophesied that we in the finance business would eventually go broke because, in a depression, our customers would not pay their debts were proved 100 percent wrong by the events of 1929-35.

Consumer Credit Accepted As Path to Better Living

Says ARTHUR O. DIETZ

President, C.I.T. Financial Corporation

In the past three years there have appeared hundreds of stories in the vein "The business boom is dangerously inflated by credit buying of wage earners who live from one pay day to the next." Yet the facts are that the debts of 1953, which were of such concern then, have all been paid—and none of the difficulties which were feared has come to pass. Instead these same 1953-54 obligations were met and discharged with a delinquency and loss record that is the best on record.

Those who have these grave concerns about installment debt never emphasize *today's* experience and they concede the excellence of the record in the past. Instead, the practice is to cite some supposititious danger in the future—something that might happen, but never has. Their criticisms clearly reflect mistrust of the individual consumer's right to decide simple personal questions for himself. There have always been those who cannot trust the ordinary fellow. In the 18th and 19th Centuries, for example, there were the intellectual or economic aristocrats who were sure average men could not be trusted with the right to select their own rulers.

Today the anxiety of this type of individual is now focused on economic issues and particularly on questions of consumption, because consumption is calling the turn in our economy. The critic assumes that he or someone like him knows better than the consumer how much of the consumer's income should be spent for one commodity or service (including credit) as against another, and what is really "best" for Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

It would be patronizing and downright undemocratic for anyone to express this attitude openly, so it is usually rationalized in terms of the economic health of the nation, or the future of automobiles or other durable-goods sales, or the level of consumer debt.

The historic prejudices against going into debt for personal purchases were widely held when I went into the finance business in 1916. I know, because I shared them. We have learned, however, as have all financing institutions, that the American consumer is the best credit manager in the world. He has proved this time and time again—not only during the depression of the '30s, but under every other conceivable economic condition. Consumer credit has provided, year after year, through good times and bad, an essential prop to the nation's economy.

How do we stand today?

The present concern over [Continued on page 56]

Parks Are for People



Play sculpture—steel skeleton or framework—in Oakland's Lakeside Park.

And the people, with more free time and more ideas on how to spend it, are no longer content with green benches on a green.

By WILLIAM PENN MOTT, JR.

Superintendent of Parks, Oakland, Calif.; Rotarian

As Told to John Robinson



Author Mott and permanent resident of an Oakland park.

ONE of our newer citizens, when asked why he tore up life-long roots in the Middle West and moved his family to Oakland, replied that of the many things he liked about our city the deciding one was its park system.

"Oakland parks are for people," he said.

Naturally, we in the park department were delighted. When we started our park-modernization program a decade ago, most of our citizens thought of parks as pleasant, quiet, green areas primarily intended to break the drabness of cities.

Fifty years ago, in the days of the horse and buggy, this concept of parks was tenable. Most men, exhausted by 50- and 60-hour work weeks, were content to sit quietly and rest when away from the job. Family life closely followed the habits of the breadwinner, so it is no wonder the city park was a shady place with green lawns and green painted benches where tired citizens occasionally sat and rested.

We still need green lawns and trees and flowers, of course—in

fact, need them more than ever. From a purely practical standpoint, they temper the climate of the city, and stabilize property values. They are often the only green the city dweller sees for months on end.

But the horse-and-buggy-days concept disregards problems arising from population growth, our ever-larger cities, apartment-house dwelling, the automobile, and the tensions of our chrome-plated modern living.

Other problems arise from the shorter hours and lighter labor of today's worker. Increased leisure

A COMMUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

has permitted him to participate in all kinds of cultural activities, while his easier work leaves him with energy for family picnics, swimming, tennis, hiking, and other active recreation.

All this has led to a new, more dynamic concept of parks, out of which have grown many revolutionary new solutions for these problems.

One of the most important of these new ideas is cooperation between park departments and other agencies or groups with similar aims. When it is realized that park know-how and private efforts can be combined to produce a more beautiful city, or that private contributions can be added to public funds, the scope of any civic effort is increased enormously.

We used this idea in Oakland to produce our highly successful Children's Fairyland, internationally publicized, and now in its third expansion.* It still operates from a trust fund. Many other successful projects we have achieved were jointly financed.

In the small railroad city of Ottumwa, Iowa, a joint operation between the park department and the Burlington Railroad resulted in a handsome modern depot of stone and glass surrounded by a beautiful small park. Everyone who passes through on the train

gets an unforgettable impression of the city.

Private capital supplements city facilities in some communities by providing private recreation areas for company employees.

Landscape-architecturally designed and well cared for, these small private parks on inexpensive land near the city outskirts are proving eminently practicable. Notable are those of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company in Endicott, New York; Owens Glass Company, Alton, Illinois; and Standard Oil in Richmond, California.

Our main street in Oakland ended at the water front in an inglorious jumble of rotting wharves and tumbledown shacks. The Port Department asked the Park Department's help, and the result was Jack London Square—a fine, well-landscaped area which has attracted several fine sea-food restaurants and now rivals San Francisco's famous Fisherman's Wharf as an attraction.

In Glencoe, Illinois, a new school and neighborhood park have been designed as a unit. The school not only gets a better setting, but the grounds are available to everyone in off hours. Perhaps someday each neighborhood of our cities will secure sufficient additional land to have a park with civic functions located therein—schools, library, fire station, police station, community center, health center, and churches.

Help from Rotary and other service groups has been important in enabling park departments to provide extra facilities in many cities. We can thank the Oakland Rotary Club for raising most of the funds for our Natural Science Center.

This building is the focal point for the Nature-interpretation program of our department and represents another of the important new ideas in park administration. The importance of such training for young people cannot be stressed too strongly. Without adequate education, our expanding population can utterly destroy our wildlife and out-of-doors areas. A recent incident brought this home to us in California.

The American egret, once nearly extinct because its feathers were popular on ladies' hats, has been slowly increasing under Government protection. Recently the bodies of more than 500 of these birds were found on an island in San Francisco Bay. Two teen-aged boys with .22-caliber rifles were responsible for the slaughter.

Such deplorable incidents can be avoided by teaching youngsters conservation early, but the teaching will be successful only if well administered. When Nature study becomes a musty, museum subject, the program fails.

Certainly one of the best of these programs is that of the Cook County Forest Preserve in Illi-

*See *How to Put Spark in Your Park*, THE ROTARIAN for July, 1952.



Photos: (top p. 16) Robinson; others pp. 16-17: Winder

Besides a large auditorium, the park building houses a library and various display rooms. Many Scout units and other groups also use the facilities.

SEPTEMBER, 1956

In this ultramodern Rotary Natural Science Center, Oakland park naturalists give regular lectures to thousands of park-goers. The Center is a project of the Rotary Club of Oakland.



nois. For romance, an old one-room school, the now famous "Little Red Schoolhouse," has been preserved. Here teachers bring their classes on school days for Nature study on the near-by trails, while adults come on week-ends. Naturalists are highly trained; exhibits are live, changed often, timely, and of local interest.

There is also an excellent Nature bulletin likewise tuned to local season and conditions. Each week 16,000 copies are distributed to teachers and newspapers in Chicago and environs. Further to implement the program, a series of educational television programs are being inaugurated.

Good outdoor habits can be taught by doing, too, with a healthier younger generation as a bonus. Los Angeles gives its girls a group camping experience at an "in town" camp in Griffith Park, in the center of a huge metropolitan area. Chicago's Rainbow Fleet of Melody Class sailing dinghies uses water sports for the same aim. The youths build their own boats in school manual-training classes, take them down to the lake, and learn to sail them.

Michigan has gone furthest with an integrated program. Its State park system cooperates with the schools in administering outdoor camps where classes and teachers make several visits each year, sometimes as long as ten days. Here the children learn not only about Nature, but also the application of simple rules of civic government; how to live healthfully in the open; the value of group physical effort by clearing brush, cutting firewood, and preparing meals; and also gain practical knowledge for many of the physical sciences taught in intermediate and high schools.

A pure-water supply has long been a fetish in America, and rightly so, but with modern water-treatment processes, the sanctity of watershed areas, so ideal for family recreation, is beginning to break down. Fishing and boating are allowed on the public reservoirs of San Diego, Roanoke, Akron, Springfield, and Decatur, while several of these cities allow picnicking, camping, and hunting in the watershed areas with no ill effect. San Diego even reports,

strangely enough, that the bacteria count in reservoirs is often highest during the periods of lowest recreational use!

Along with the increased emphasis on parks for use, there are new ways to make them function better. Toronto, Ontario, lays freezing coils on its tennis courts in Winter, and sprays them with water to make outdoor rinks unaffected by thaws. Detroit's municipal swimming pools have huge glass doors that open one side of the pool to the open air in Summer, enclose it in Winter.

Vancouver, British Columbia, has solved the space problem for golf with an "irons only" course of 16 acres, its longest hole about 75 yards. Despite low fees, it earns a profit. Several other cities have such shortened courses, one at least using only three and a half acres.

Modern park departments are also expected to stimulate interest in dozens of leisure-time activities. One we stress in Oakland is gardening. Our special displays, booklets, and advice by experts have done much to beautify the city.

We hope to supplement this



Latest addition to Children's Fairyland in Oakland's Lakeside Park is the merrily clanging Jolly Trolley.

program in the near future with a building similar to the "Little Garden Center" in Rotary Park, Fort Worth. This small but excellent center has space for exhibits, a small clubroom for garden-club meetings, and a garden library.

A much broader application of

this idea is the community buildings many cities are planning or already have. Industrialist Mark Honeywell, after visiting numerous community buildings throughout the entire U.S.A., donated such a building to his home city of Wabash, Indiana, because he had observed that the community recreation program developed good citizenship.

Although most cities cannot hope for such a gift, the Honeywell building has been so admirably designed it should serve as a model of the ideal. It has dining rooms, snack bar, crafts rooms, library, lounge, roller-skating room, and combination gymnasium and auditorium. It serves as a civic, cultural, and recreation center for the entire county, being used for luncheons, flower shows, concerts, basketball, craft classes, boys' and girls' clubs, and special group meetings.

Also important community cultural centers are the outdoor theaters, which have been adopted widely since St. Louis, Missouri, pioneered them. San Antonio's fine Arneson River Theater is located in combination with its Community House for better use of the land. Highly practical is the small theater in Fort Wayne, Indiana, because its low operating cost encourages small productions, thus ensuring constant use.

The European zoos, particularly those in Berlin and Rotterdam, are superlative, but those in the U. S. are catching up. Many American zoos have embraced the open-pit idea originated by the Hagenbecks at Stealingen, Germany, and the emphasis today is toward ever-more natural surroundings for the animals.

Cleveland's Bird House, which creates a wonderfully realistic illusion by color and integration of plants and construction materials, shows what can be done. So do the new lion quarters in the Seattle zoo, with better arrangements for viewing the animals, and modern innovations like heated floors in the dens.

But perhaps the greatest advancements have been made in facilities for children. In Oakland we provide "tot lots" in all our parks—safe areas of play with imaginative sand boxes and play

'Rotary-Park'

A Universal Institution



Photo: Jacoty



Rotary emblems adorn many a park entrance around the world. This is in the 40-acre Rotary Club-sponsored park in Oklahoma City, Okla., and includes the modern shelter (left). Note the oil derrick in the distance.

IF YOU'RE alert as you drive through the sun-splashed, sea-coast town of Southport, you will note a Rotary wheel mounted atop a slender pipe stuck up at a children's playground. It signifies that Rotarians of this small city on Australia's East Coast provided the sturdy play equipment you see here. Drive through Burnham Park in the heart of cool Baguio City high up in the mountains of The Philippines and you may learn that the park benches and the swings and teeter-totters were, yes, a gift of the local Rotary Club. Go into almost any city in any country that has a Rotary Club and you will find the same thing . . . for "Rotary Park" is an old and universal institution.

Proud of their communities and pledged to improve them, Rotarians have worked nearly half a century to give their fellow citizens better rec-

reational facilities. They've secured land, built swimming pools and playgrounds, planted trees and flowers, built tennis and shuffleboard courts, and—well, you name it.

In Hillsdale, Michigan, the continued efforts of the local Rotary Club resulted in a 25-acre beach and park site which had 50,000 visitors at the beach alone last year. Some 300 children passed swimming tests at the completion of a free instruction program.

The Rotary Club of Greenville, Mississippi, sparked the development of the community recreation movement in Greenville, helped greatly in the acquisition of a new park, and then provided all parks with drinking fountains. Both the aforementioned Clubs received citations from the United States National Recreation Association for their work.

Fresh evidence that the work goes

on turns up daily . . . the small photo below typifying it. The picture shows a new Rotary park at La Calera, Chile, on dedication day . . . and indicates that the trend in free-form playground equipment has reached also the long narrow land on South America's West Coast.



equipment, and near-by shaded sitting areas for mothers. Children's Fairyland may be mentioned again as typical of the widespread interest in charming children's zoos, Nature museums, and other facilities to teach a love of animals on the level of the small child.

Dallas has developed "Tom Thumb" pools as an important improvement in water play for small children. These are small pools with circulating pumps and filter systems which are much more sanitary than the old drain-and-fill types.

Unknowningly, we pioneered play sculpture in Oakland parks

parallel to experiments by designers in Sweden who were also seeking more imaginative play facilities. Today we have several pieces in our Oakland parks, some as simple as gayly painted pieces of piling set in the ground in conjunction with sections of concrete culvert; others huge sculptured abstractions of concrete on a steel framework. All are popular.

It is good to see that many communities are now acquiring such play pieces, and there are even organizations in New York which are specializing in the design of such equipment. Probably the finest play sculptures in the U. S. are the two bronze, Italian-made

pieces in Philadelphia. Actual works of art, though virtually indestructible, they have been placed in dramatic settings so they are ornamental as well as functional.

Fifty years ago the concept of the city park was a placid place of trees and green turf. Today we are designing our parks to be not only colorful and inspiring, but functional and alive, with people of all ages enjoying a wide variety of recreational interests. To me this seems a much more sensible attitude than to let our parks be usurped for other uses or disappear completely because of lack of use.



Fjord Country

*For Nature at its grandest
—for man at his hardest—
the author chooses Norway.*

By MICHAEL HANSEN

The tiny village of Trena—overwhelmed by giant peaks rising steeply from the sea.

IN ALL my years of wandering around the globe I have never been in a place of such dramatic impact, spectacular allure, and savage beauty as the fjord country of Norway.

This is truly a fairyland country—vast, brooding, silent, save for the susurrus whispering of the wind through the trees, the lonely cry of the eagle, the roar of waterfalls; an eerie place of 24-hour darkness at the northern tip and 24-hour sunlight.

This is also the land of the Vikings, whose sons cling as tenaciously to their tiny, precarious, emerald-patched homesteads as their intrepid fathers clung to the thwarts of their long boats in perilous seas.

The chief gateway to the fjord country is bustling Bergen, Norway's second-largest city. It can be reached by direct boats from England and France as well as by steamers and trains from Oslo. From here, excursion steamers leave for extended trips up the fjords, stopping at ports along the way. They take about two weeks to make the trip from Bergen to the North Cape and back and some are the ultimate in luxury and *bonne cuisine*.

Another way to make the trip by water is by mail boat—these

sturdy little vessels taking a dozen or so passengers on each trip, and stopping at dozens of little ports along the way. It is possible, too, to drive up through the fjord country in your car. There are now several excellent roads to the Cape. However, you can't drive all the way. There are still several places where the car will have to be loaded on a fjord steamer for a detour by water.

There are now also several routes where one can travel part of the way by boat and part by bus. This mode of travel combines the constantly changing scenery of the fjords with breath-taking mountaintop vistas seen through the bus windows.

My favorite trip, however, is up to the Cape by boat and back by air. The trip by air is especially thrilling, as it presents an entirely different aspect of Norway. By air the northern tip becomes a moon-scape submerged in sea, the islands seeming to float in vast patches of vivid green. As the plane moves southward, it fairly leaps over mile-high tumbles of snow-topped mountains veined by numberless, often nameless fjords, all knotted ribbons of blue, and the senses almost reel under

the impact of such a spectacular panorama.

But by any means of locomotion, the scenery trail from Bergen to the Cape is the ultimate in grandeur and beauty. Sheer walls of solid rock rise hundreds of feet out of the water, their fantastic heights mirrored in the calm surface. Everywhere, tumbling streams cascade down the mountain slopes and fill the air with the constant roar of falling water.

Here, surrounded only by Nature's awesome might, live the "ledge people," those hardy souls who eke out a bare existence from the farms on the steep mountain slopes. One cannot imagine a harder, lonelier life, but it must have its compensations because when snow avalanches wipe out these tiny farms, the owners rebuild again—in the same place!

Are you going to Europe—perchance to Rotary's Convention in Switzerland next May? Then let me give you a foretaste of Norway's glories as I take you on a trip north by steamer through the fjords. All along this route are hotels and inns with superb views and equally superb food.

Two-thirds of the way up to the Cape we enter Trondheim, Norway's third city. A spacious, clean-looking place with broad thoroughfares, it enjoys the distinction of being the largest and last of the wooden cities of the north. Its houses, business buildings, even its royal palace, are of wood—all painted white. Here is the magnificent stone cathedral of St. Olav, to me one of the most beautiful cathedrals in Europe. It was started in 1030, and ad-

AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE



A zig-zag road in the fjord region. What engineering!



Elaborate stave churches, like this one in Bergen, date back many centuries.



Sheer rock cliffs rise abruptly and majestically. The hardy Vikings sailed these fjords some 1,000 years ago.



Surrounded by mist-shrouded peaks, the village of Lofoten on the Northern Coast provides a home base for scores of small fishing craft.



Core of the huge fishing nets is an endless chore. These fishermen are stringing up floats which are attached to the edges of the net.

Fishing is a leading industry, as this fine catch of herring shows. The merchant-marine fleet of Norway is the world's third largest



Photos: (left above) © Sturmann's Pressphoto; (below) © Widener's Photochrome



Norway's greatest length is 1,100 miles, but its jagged coastline is 12,500 miles long. On the northern tip, small bits of land give way to vast polar seas.

ditions are still being made to it.

As we leave Trondheim and start north again, trees become fewer and the vegetation more sparse. We are soon well within the Arctic Circle, but even here we still see the "ledge dwellers." As we move northward, the water begins changing from a cobalt blue to a slaty green.

Our next large port of call is Tromsø, metropolis of the Arctic. A city of 12,000, Tromsø is a depot for innumerable whalers and sealers and a most important bunker town where coal from Spitzbergen is stored and transhipped. It boasts one of the world's finest Arctic museums, and maintains a meteorological station which is perhaps the most important in Europe, for it receives and relays to Oslo radio reports from stations in the still-farther north where storms are born.

From Tromsø to the North Cape the scenery undergoes a radical change. Gone are the growths of silver birch crowding to the water's edge. Gone too are the fragrant blueberry blossoms. The country has a barren, glacial look, the serried ridges rising pointed and bare like the gigantic carcass of some prehistoric monster. Here we encounter members of the Arctic Lapp tribes with their domesticated reindeer.

The North Cape is the grand climax to our trip. Rising majestically, it is a fitting landmark for this last outpost, the northernmost tip of Europe. From the top of the Cape one stares out into virtual nothingness—the great void of the polar seas. And yet it is not always emptiness, for during the Summer months this becomes a grandstand seat for one of Nature's most inspiring spectacles—the Midnight Sun! To watch this great ball of red fire rolling along the northern rim of the world affects the most blasé traveller. The Midnight Sun is something one must see to appreciate, and, having once seen it, it is something one never forgets. This applies also to the entire fjord country of Norway. A journey through it becomes more than just a sight-seeing trip. It becomes an unforgettable, soul-moving experience!

THE ROTARIAN

ROTARY TECHNICAL EDUCATION EXHIBITION in Bombay

IN AN art gallery in Bombay, India, a special kind of art held the spotlight for seven crowded days. It was the art of better living as depicted by 1,000 photographs and charts, books and pamphlets that told an exciting story of scientific advancement in fields that add to life's comforts, health, and happiness. This illuminating display, called a Technical Education Exhibition, was sponsored by the 231-man Rotary Club of Bombay, with the coöperation of governmental agencies of 14 countries of Asia, Australia, Europe, and North and Central America. Its purpose was twofold: to advance international coöperation a notch or two, and to "interest and inspire young people of Bombay who will be playing an important part in the development of India's resources under the Second Five-Year Plan."

During the week some 6,000 persons, admitted free, streamed past the displays, stopped to chat with attendants, viewed motion-picture films shown twice daily, and took home with them material on the vital rôle of science in their lives. On opening day, visitors heard Professor M. S. Thacker, Additional Secretary of India's Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, urge industry to quicken its tempo of technical research, and to help Indian students obtain degrees in technical and scientific subjects through the creation of scholarships. They also heard him announce a Government appropriation of 500 million rupees for technical education and research as a part of its Second Five-Year Plan.

At the exhibit's end, Bombay Rotarians knew it had been a success, but they attempted no appraisal of its benefits. They knew that such work was for India's tomorrow, and that no one could foretell the scholarships that might result. Or the money for research that would be donated. Or how many of India's future scientists would come from the groups of young men and women who, while they walked the corridors of the exhibit, decided then and there on their careers.



Opening day of the exhibit sees M. S. Thacker (right), Additional Secretary of India's Ministry of Natural Resources, chatting with S. M. Kini, Bombay Rotary's Secretary, and F. R. Moraes, 1955-56 Rotary President.



Watching the screening of a scientific film is this absorbed audience. Films were shown twice daily at the Rotary exhibit.

Here some of the 6,000 visitors view the photographic displays of 14 countries.



Was It Ever FuN...

LADEN with tents, kitchen camp boxes, duffle bags, cameras, sun-tan oil, and everything else needed for a dozen days out of doors, nearly 5,000 Senior Girl Scouts, aged 14 to 18, recently swarmed out over some 5,200 wooded acres northwest of Detroit, Michigan, to get acquainted, sing, swap souvenirs, eat carloads of food, take cold showers, and have just plain fun. They had come to the first Girl Scout Senior Roundup, which all this was, from Canada, Denmark, Norway, England, Brazil, British West Indies, Mexico, and the United States. Many had had help from their home-town Rotary Club—help on their camp fees, their gear, their personal and travel expenses.

All the girls had proved their camping skills on week-end outings at home. And all had explored the history of their regions, sought out the folk arts and folkways, and thus came to the camp site brimming with things to talk about around dancing camp fires or after they had crawled into sleeping bags. Big and little events packed the days—craft and art exhibits, dances, pageants, tours, and such mundane chores as washing clothes and hauling water. But fun? Was it ever!

—BY HERBERT A. PIGMAN



Wind velocity? Scouts Connie Campbell (left) and Betty Anderson, of Massachusetts, check it on a paper-cup anemometer which Connie made—an example of Girl Scout resourcefulness!



Nearly 5,000 misses camped out at the Girl Scout Senior R



It's wash day for Myra Johnson—one of four girls the Rotary Club of Decatur, Ala., helped send to the big Roundup.



An all-cost polka climaxes a pageant depicting the growth of the United States. Some 5,000 visitors view the show in an outdoor theater.



Sand painting, an ancient art of the American Indian, is revived by these costumed Girl Scouts from Nevada and California.



Each Scout in a patrol takes her turn preparing meals. Carol Deneen (right), of Johnson City, Tenn., was aided by the local Rotary Club in her pre-Roundup training. Co-cook for the lunch is Mary Lee Gift, from Kingsport, Tenn.

Photos by the author

Roundup—many with Rotary Club help.



"For me?" girlish shrieks always accompany the mail call! Scouts from Sheffield and Decatur, Ala., distribute the day's batch.



After voicing an official welcome, Michigan's Governor, Mennen Williams, polkas with Scout Janet Shackelford, from Grand Junction, Colo.



The "Avenue of Flags," made up of stately rows of whitewashed poles, is the scene of a 234-Scout ceremony every morning and evening.

A HUNGRY pink worm with a fantastic record of crop destruction in faraway lands has crossed the oceans to the United States and is running wild through its Cotton Belt. Unless science soon finds a way to stop this marauder, planters believe it will do what the boll weevil came close to doing in the '20s: drive the U.S.A. out of the cotton business.

The invader is the pink bollworm, a tough, gluttonous gangster that can give the boll weevil a head start and outeat him four to one.

Before it reached the United States, the pink bollworm already had been classified as one of the six most destructive insects in the world. In India, China, Egypt, and South America, it had ravaged cotton fields for many years, inflicting annual losses of hundreds of millions of dollars. In Brazil alone, which plants less than one-fifth as much cotton as the United States, the worm's "take" exceeds 50 million dollars a season.

Now, less than four years after the pink bollworm grabbed a firm foothold in America, the U. S. Department of Agriculture already has rated it as cotton's Insect Enemy Number 1. It is getting more attention from research experts than any other pest.

"For the second time in this century," says George Simmons, chairman of the pink-bollworm committee of the National Cotton Council, "cotton faces a fight for its life against an insect enemy. The pink bollworm is out of hand and can outdo the boll weevil in destructiveness. We know our best weapons today can't stop it. If we get adequate research, we may have a chance. If we don't, the picture will become increasingly grim."

Like the boll weevil, the pink bollworm sneaked across the Rio Grande into Texas. It arrived in 1917, but the USDA, working closely with the States and the cotton industry, set up a quarantine and control program that for 35 years kept the pest confined to small areas. Then, in 1952, it broke with startling suddenness past the defensive lines, gnawed its way into vast new territories, and in one fateful year was well on the way to overrunning the Cotton Belt. At the end of that season, USDA experts made a special survey and issued the surprising report that the pink bollworm had taken a 38-million-dollar bite out of the cotton crop in just 38 Texas counties.

In that small area, in the first year of its full-scale invasion, the worm had destroyed almost half as much cotton as the boll weevil ruins each year throughout the entire Cotton Belt.

Growers whose fields were infested reported losses of 25 to 35 percent of their crops to the pink bollworm. The boll weevil's toll usually is about 7 percent. "When the pink bollworm covers as much ground as the boll weevil," a USDA official said, "it will make the 100-million-dollar annual loss attributed to the boll weevil seem like peanuts in comparison."

The news struck the U. S. South with a shocking impact. To the planters, traders, gin operators, bankers, and operators of mercantile houses, it meant that the Maginot Line against the pink bollworm had collapsed. After 35 years of successful defense, a nation had almost overnight lost the battle to keep this intruder under control.

Texas growers awoke suddenly to the realization that the worms

had now overrun virtually the entire State. The insects had blanketed the southern half of New Mexico, and were chewing away furiously in the cotton fields of Louisiana, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. There now seemed no hope of keeping them out of the rest of the Cotton Belt.

In the South the pink-bollworm attack has brought back vivid and bitter memories of cotton's first big fight for survival against an insect foe. It began in 1892, when the boll weevil ferried the Rio Grande. By 1925 it had brought on Dixie an economic disaster almost as complete as that of the Civil War. While Northern States still basked in the prosperity of the '20s, the Cotton Belt grovelled in depression and despair. As the boll weevil ravaged the crops, land values skidded. Mortgage companies foreclosed on the lands and the planters pulled out, leaving the fields to return to jungles of pine and scrub oak. Railroads, banks, and merchants suffered heavily. Cotton production fell back to the level of 1880.

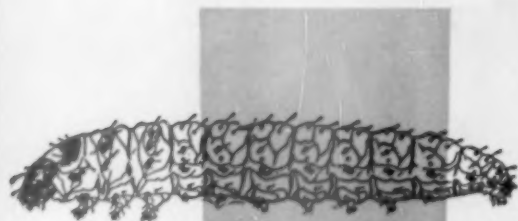
Powerful insecticides, new types of early-maturing plants, and improved methods of cultivation finally ended the danger that the boll weevil would destroy the cotton industry. But the boll weevil and cotton's many other insect enemies are still with us, and now, with the pink bollworm on the march, fear again is spreading through the South.

The cotton plant, with its tender green leaves, succulent fruit, and many large flowers, offers a banquet to a hungry insect. So, all through history, cotton growers have waged an uphill fight against bugs. The cotton leafworm, the

A COMMUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

*Possessor of a supergigantic appetite for cotton seeds,
a pesty worm the scientists call *Pectinophora gossypiella*
is trying to eat the cotton industry right out of business.*

Villain in Pink By Ben Funk



a.

(a) Mature larva, second stage of the pink bollworm's life cycle, hatches from egg in five days, feeds from ten to 14 days. (b) Pupa, the third stage lasting from eight to ten days. (c) Adult bollworm develops 25 to 30 days after laying of egg. (d) Cotton boll with two moths on surface. They lay eggs under leafy part of boll. (e) Uninfected open cotton boll ready for picking. (f) Infected boll showing lint damage.



b.

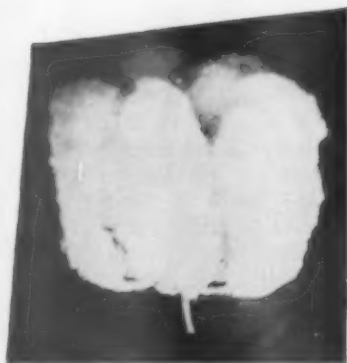


d.



c.

Photos: (a) Billett; (all others) Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture



e.

f.

grasshopper, aphids, spider mites, and fleahoppers were cutting into U. S. production long before the boll weevil got into the act.

In 1878 the U. S. Congress ordered an investigation out of which came the first successful control measures. Plants were developed which would mature at an earlier date. Sometimes these could be harvested before the insects had time to build up to maximum numbers. After the cotton was picked, immediate destruction of the stalks and the debris in the fields removed the food supply of the insects and increased winter mortality by forcing them to go into hibernation half starved.

Repellents and poison baits were tried, but not until the boll weevil invaded Texas did research on chemical control of cotton insects really begin in earnest. In 1908, Paris green, London purple, and arsenate of lead proved effective against some cotton insects, but failed to check the boll weevil.

During the '20s, research was carried on at a feverish pace, because a cotton shortage after the First World War had boosted prices to the skies and riches were in the grasp of the farmer who could produce cotton in spite of insects. Calcium arsenate worked against the boll weevil and new methods were developed to spread it by ground machines and airplanes. Nicotine controlled the aphid. The first combination insecticide, calcium arsenate and nicotine, kept the boll weevil and a number of other insects in bounds.

In 1945 the war-developed organic insecticides came into play. DDT was tested extensively, followed by benzene hexachloride, toxaphene, chlordane, and other bug killers. Though these did not eradicate the insects, they held damage to a level where cotton could be produced at a profit.

The fight had to be carried on ceaselessly, for the insects always increased rapidly when controls were relaxed. The cotton farmer had become resigned to the fact that insect control was just as important a part of his normal operation as the selection of seed, fertilization, and cultivation.

In the Spring of 1916 a Mexican farmer [Continued on page 52]

College in the WOODS

*Its campus is Canada's widespread
lumber, mining, fishing, and railway camps.*

By **JOHN J. STAFFORD**
Rotarian, Eglington (Toronto), Ont., Canada

THIS is a little story about a Canadian college which is 57 years old, which has the largest campus in our nation, which has an annual class attendance of about 23,000—and which is nevertheless almost wholly unknown in regular academic circles.

Yes, despite the fact that this college has blessed and brightened the lives of about 250,000 persons and has branches all the way across our broad land, relatively few people know about it. Thinking that the story may have value to people in other countries, as well as in my own, and knowing that it has a number of close Rotary connections, I would like to tell it briefly to you.

Frontier College is my subject. To find Frontier College, to see all of it, you would have to seek out some 250 lumber, mining, fishing, and railway camps back in the woods, out on the plains, down on the seacoasts, and high in the mountains, from one side of Canada to the other. The whole rolling immensity of Canada's frontiers is this college's campus.

In those 250 camps you would find some 7,000 hard-working

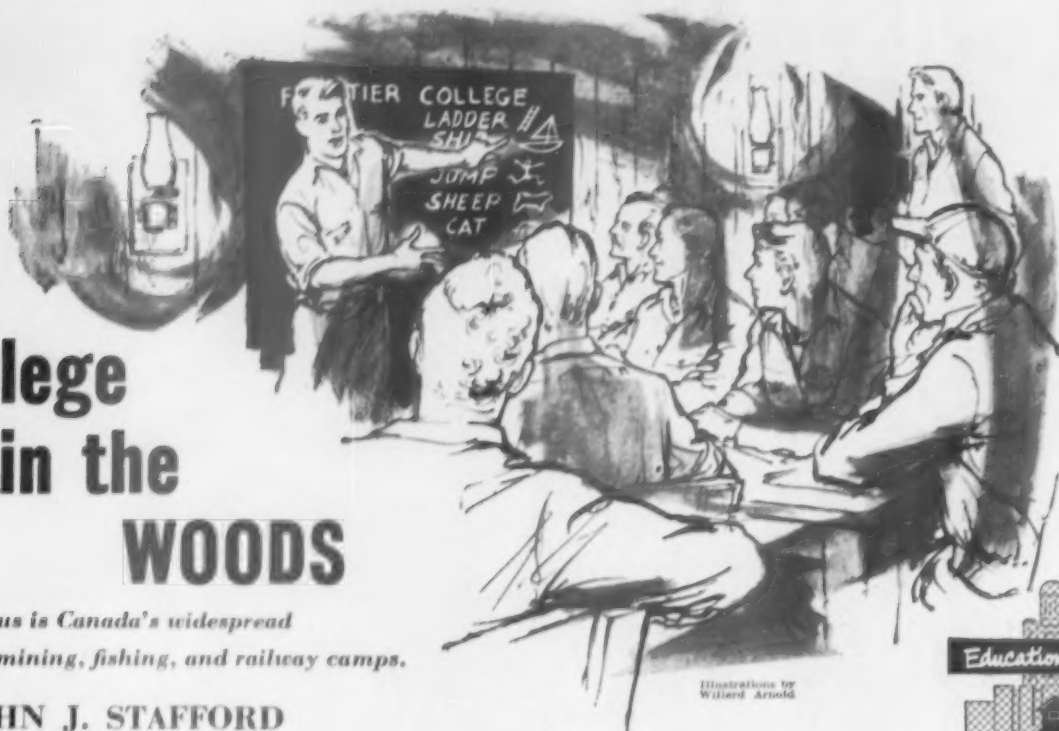
men, their day's labors done, sitting down in any spot that might serve as a classroom to learn to read and write, to do figures, to begin to feel some of the culture of the Canada which to so many of them is a new home. Working with these husky chaps as their teachers you will find some 60 equally hardy young men who are part way through more orthodox colleges. They, too, will have put in a full day swinging axes, hauling nets, or setting rails before sitting down with their classes.

The story really starts back in 1899 when one Reverend Alfred Fitzpatrick sought somehow to express his sympathies toward the strong, rough, too often primitively housed laborers in camps in the remote frontier lands of Canada. Badgering company owners into building or allocating cabins which could serve as reading centers, he then enlisted volunteer students from Canada's universities to go out to the bush camps to act as instructors. One vigorous teacher took a laboring job himself to get closer to his "pupils."

To Edmund W. Bradwin, how-

ever, described by a contemporary as "A muscular Christian, if ever there was one," fell the task of evolving a set of ideals for the laborer-teacher, and of stamping Frontier College with the character and spirit of service which it has today. An honor graduate from Queens University in Ontario and a Ph.D. from Columbia, Dr. Bradwin began his 50 years of active association with Frontier College in 1904. During this period he gave himself with glad, hopeful, and unbounded energy to his simple, but rigorous, duties. With his own hands he cleared the bush and erected 26 log school houses and 26 canvas ones. He travelled, associated with, and worked beside the two-fisted men he sought to help and teach. "I'll teach—but I won't preach" was his motto.

In 1954 he dictated what might well be called the creed and motivating power for laborer-teachers: "They will go into the camps, not solely as educators, but as fellow laborers with the men; winning by strength of character what is best in manhood and citizenship. Laborer-teachers



Illustrations by
Wilfred Arnold

Education Feature



should work in the mud and in the dirt, in the dust and the flies, as well as in the frost and snow. This personal contact in the day's work is the very essence of Frontier College and must not be lost from sight in the promotion of our educational effort. It is the unique feature of our undertaking, and the key to our work." Shortly afterward Dr. Bradwin died.

The scheme of Frontier College is that every year there go out to the several hundred work camps young graduates and undergraduates from Canadian and American universities. The opportunity offered them is stated thus: "Any student, weighing 160 pounds or more, and preferably above the sophomore year, may try out for a post with Frontier College. If he measures up to the Frontier standards, he must accept whatever job is offered to him, in any place to which he may be sent in Canada. If necessary, the laborer-teacher must accept the toughest, the lowest-paid job in the gang, and, in addition to working his eight to ten hours daily in the gang, he must, in his off-duty hours, teach reading, writing, and citizenship to all who want them."

Faced head on, a Frontier College post is a bleak prospect, especially when viewed against the many well-paid jobs available in the cities. Yet each year about 200 students, many of them knowing very little of the rigors of backwoods life, turn their backs on the cushy jobs of industry and compete for one of the 65 backbreaking, unglamorous, and poorly paid jobs in the Canadian wilds.

"No scissorbills need apply!" said Bradwin. When asked for a definition, he replied, "A scissorbill is a man who, by reason of physical weakness, laziness, or some sense of superiority, likes to do all the talking whilst the other man does the work." By his willingness and ability to do the meanest and the hardest of jobs, the tenderfoot teachers gradually gain the confidence of their fellow workers. Nothing binds like common hardship, and so the young university student labors with his fellows. At night in a log cabin, a tent, a railway car, or under the stars around a flicker-

ing camp fire, he teaches them. He teaches English to the newly arrived immigrants; he teaches others to calculate; he writes letters for them; he encourages them to learn to read.

Other nights he will unroll a large map of Canada before them and will talk to his fellow workers of their Canadian heritage; of Canada's history, its present and its future, and its democratic freedom which is its hope and its defense. From the Frontier man's devotion to their welfare, plus his unprofessorial desire to share their humble labors, many of these new Canadians receive their first intimation that perhaps this "demokracia" is not just another of the familiar Fascist- or Communist-type slaveries.

Like all good things, Frontier College blesses him that gives and him that receives. If the teacher succeeds in bringing a little bit of McGill, Queens, or Harvard at the end of his shovel, he also takes back to his university a knowledge as precious as any learning he would ever possess: a knowledge of the sore trials, of



the rugged strength, and of the unsatisfied longings of the simple, unknown, and unremarkable men who are, and ever will be, the builders of great nations.

Here are some figures on this fine comradeship of the grassroots, this brotherhood of the bunkhouse: More than 70,000 workers have been taught to read, to write, and to speak English. Some quarter of a million others have gone their way ennobled a little by the good life exemplified

by the laborer-teachers. Frontier College has distributed to the camps some 100,000 books and 4 million magazines; it has sent forward more than 2,600 young laborer-teachers to learn, the hard way, the meaning of comradeship and hard work. It appears that if you succeed as a laborer-teacher, and over 90 percent do, you cannot help succeeding in your chosen career.

Frontier holds no impressive convocations, sponsors no sports team, and grants no degrees (though it does issue study certificates to some 250 men each year, these being more a character reference than an academic measure). Neither does Frontier have classrooms or exams. It does, however, have a headquarters—in Toronto—and a president. He is husky, modest, 30-year-old Eric Robinson, who was himself a laborer-teacher for many years. A McGill University graduate and an overseas veteran, he is proving a worthy successor to the great Dr. Bradwin.

And—like every good college—Frontier has its many sponsors and patrons and friends. Among them is the Right Honorable Vincent Massey, the Governor General of Canada. We can all be proud, I think, that one of Frontier's good friends is the Rotary Club of Eglinton, in Toronto, a Club which was founded in Rotary's Golden Anniversary Year, and which adopted Frontier College as an Anniversary project and subsequently as a continuing project. It has supported the College by providing books and magazines, by supplying sports equipment and subscriptions to foreign-language newspapers, records and record players, film strips, slides and projectors, and other educational and recreation aids.

And so the days go at Frontier, a small educational effort in one sense, a vast one in another. I've wondered as I have been writing whether the scheme might not work just as well in some other countries which have a large group of new citizens to assimilate or which want to place more opportunity before their hard-working populations. That, of course, is a question you can answer much better than I.

College by the SEA

*About a wide-open-forum
in Long Beach. An idea for you?*

By OREN ARNOLD

DAWN had barely begun to gild the sky over Long Beach, California, one morning when police received a call saying that a crackpot was out on Rainbow Pier shouting, waving his arms, and generally acting queer. Two officers in a prowler car sped to the scene, and embarrassed an elderly doctor of philosophy standing on a platform before rows of empty seats.

"Terribly s-s-sorry, gentlemen," he apologized. "You see, I am to address the assembly at 2 o'clock, and because I s-s-sutter a little, I s-slipped out here early to rehearse." Here he smiled, then added, "I even have pebbles in my mouth, like Demosthenes."

He might truly have been labelled a crackpot elsewhere, but these Long Beach officers understood so thoroughly that they shook hands with him, then stayed half an hour to be his test audience. For he was this day's leading performer at a unique and strangely fascinating University by the Sea. His speech, duly delivered to about 1,200 people, was excellent. It had to do with family relations. And among his avid listeners was one of the officer's

wives and their 10-year-old son, himself an acute stutterer. They met the good doctor, who struck up a friendship with the lad and guided him almost entirely out of his difficulty.

The happy incident actually was routine among the events that have colored the career of this extraordinary school. It is not truly a school, but is a licensed institution designed to add dignity and worth to that somewhat disreputable group found in many town squares and public parks, the "Spit and Argue Club." It recognizes the fact that every now and then each of us develops an urge to stand up in public meeting and tell people what's what. Maybe we are exercised momentarily about the cobalt bomb, or income taxes, or the best way to buy a used car. Given a chance to speak, we may provoke considerable healthy controversy. We may even spark a magnificent idea.

Long Beach has provided that chance as perhaps no other city has, yet in a way that almost any town could. Twelve years ago it created and officially named its University by the Sea and set up controlling rules under city ordi-

nance. The University has three divisions: Forum, or public speaking; Debating and Conversation-alist; and Music. The law says, "No one shall encroach upon the rights of any one of these groups." No one does; if necessary, police see to it.

Sessions open each good-weather day at the edge of what the students claim is the most beautiful "campus" in the world: the Pacific Ocean. A covered rostrum with loud speakers, bulletin boards, and open-air seats are here. An average of 800 to 1,200 people attend free every day, but no questionable characters, no alcohol, profanity, obscenity, or obnoxious conduct is tolerated. Officers are elected to serve one year. A daily registrar conducts the programs, and to speak your piece—or to sing or to play your oboe—you must schedule yourself with him in advance. You will be given a short time on the rostrum. Then if your audience applauds enough and votes for it, your time may be extended. Most performances last about 20 minutes, though some run up to an hour and a half.

And what fun the people have!



What people? All types, actually, though there is a preponderance of retired middle-aged and elderly folk. Some are uneducated, some are brilliant. One erudite gentleman had been drafted by his daughter to baby-sit his 6-year-old granddaughter. He took her down to the "U" to sit and listen, but, being known as a retired aviation engineer of distinction, was asked to speak for 20 minutes on "Our Age of Jet Propulsion." It started off well. Then after five minutes of it, the 6-year-old began singing, uninvited. "Put her on!" yelled the crowd, and Grandfather did so. For nearly an hour she stole the show singing a *cappella* and reciting nursery rhymes. Proud Grandpop never did finish his own performance. It's the way things go.

Long Beach is a resort town, hence tourists from all over the world turn up at the University. Courteous conduct and goodwill are the only entrance requirements. A few come for one meeting only, many come day after day, several have been attending for years. Because gray hair is conspicuous, there is a waggish Geriatrics Fraternity.

A few geniuses turn up. One talked for half an hour on some complicated mathematical subject. His listeners did not understand him, but were so impressed that they encouraged him to continue. Finally he stopped abruptly, thanked them, and said, "Now I think I understand! Speaking here has clarified my mind, whereas I couldn't think the matter through alone. I must hurry." He went away, and the story now is that he had solved a knotty problem in ballistics for U. S. Ordnance production.

A Negro woman from the Carolinas is welcomed back each Summer because of her wonderfully fine voice singing songs of the old South. A tall Texan, recuperating from a war wound, strums his guitar, sings cowboy songs, and tells the world there how wonderful his homeland is. A daily report comes in from the "Athletic Department" of the "U." It tells how ocean fish are running, what bait and tackle are getting best results. Fishing is the main sports interest of students, who, in this

blessed University, may cut classes at will.

Four altogether charming students attended daily for two months with their Chinese-English dictionaries in hand, studying not only the language but the thinking of their adopted land. Duly discovered, they "joined the faculty." One opened a day's session with the Lord's Prayer in a Chinese dialect. Another played a strange kind of ancient Chinese zither; a third did a skilled solo tumbling act. A theatrical agent in the school saw the latter and promptly signed them for professional work—perhaps you saw them on television last Winter. That, too, is the way things go; for university graduates often find jobs, don't they?

Inevitably the passionate re-



"... she stole the show singing a *cappella* and reciting nursery rhymes."

former or revolutionist pops up at the "U." Unknown, he may be scheduled to speak. Things got a little hot one afternoon when an enthusiast gradually revealed himself as a Communist. A woman from Iowa suddenly had enough of him, stood up, and shamed him out of the stadium. Students tolerate no foolishness.

Unless, that is, the "foolishness" be of romantic nature. Jacob Weiner, recuperating from a wound received in Korea, limped down to the "U." One day he made a short speech that actually was a plaintive cry of loneliness. It touched enough hearts to get him four invitations to dinner

with, not too surprisingly, young ladies present. Sure enough, he fell in love with one of them, as any college student might with any pretty co-ed. Their courtship stimulated a whispering campaign among the student body, good people conniving to get them married off. Because, you see, each was an orphan, with no relatives or home except a rented room.

Some dozens of campus romances have blossomed into marriage, those of elderly people among them. Perhaps the greatest over-all blessing of the U.B.S. is that it does combat loneliness, not always with romance but with companionship. One 66-year-old widower, childless and alone, retired to the mild climate of Long Beach and almost died of inertia. His landlady took him to the "U" and by chance he sat beside a wealthy couple near his own age. Lo, the three were from the same State—enough to strike up a friendship any time in California. The couple had weak eyesight. The widower had good eyes and was a lover of good books. Well, then, would he consider employment as their secretary, handling their correspondence, reading to them daily? He leaped at the chance. Two months later the three took off on a trip around the world.

Not all the students who gather there are so fortunate; indeed no drama enters the lives of most. But a careful study of the U.B.S. was made by the Reverend Charles S. Poling, D.D., when pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Long Beach, and he reported it as one of the happiest outlets for lonely men and women likely to be found.

"Any town could establish a similar one at virtually no cost," said he. "Every community has people who for reasons of health, age, or circumstance are at loose ends. Suddenly their lives of busyness are over, and many thousands simply have nobody. We tend to forget them, or to scorn them, calling them loafers.

"But loafing is not necessarily sinful, and can be very valuable. Its ultimate refinement may be something comparable to this imaginative University by the Sea."

about Schools

Expanding his regular monthly column, our reviewer, a schoolman himself, deals with a universal problem.

PRECISELY two years ago, as I write this article, I began part-time work for a school district in my rural Alcona County of Michigan as a consultant and advisor. In these two years we have accomplished the needed consolidation of four school districts, have planned a building program, and have gained the approval of the people for a bond issue which is large indeed for our thinly populated area. Because of this personal experience I was especially pleased with the Editors' suggestion that I devote the September installment of my regular column to books about the school problem.

It is a problem which touches directly every Rotarian—as parent, taxpayer, or professional educator. Certainly we are all aware that there is a school problem. Our rapidly growing populations are resulting in an acute shortage of building facilities, and an even more serious shortage of teachers. Overcrowded and understaffed schools are the rule today rather than the exception. Unless the most positive steps are taken promptly, these conditions will become more and more acute in any foreseeable future. With the recognition of these problems of buildings and staff has come widespread questioning of what our schools are doing—of methods and goals. It is safe to say that never before have so many citizens been actively interested in schools.

The physical aspect of the school problem—what is being done and can be done to provide buildings which are adequate in capacity and appropriate in character for educational needs, with-



By JOHN T. FREDERICK



Norman, Okla.—architect's dream come true for students.

in the financial capacities of school districts—is admirably surveyed in *Schools for the New Needs*, a handsome big book compiled by the editors of *Architectural Record* with an introduction by Frank G. Lopez. Here are "case histories" of scores of new school buildings, large and small, rural and urban, high and low in cost, which show how modern methods of school design have been applied to meet varying needs and conditions. Here are detailed and authoritative cost studies, making clear how comparatively unimportant factors may greatly increase or diminish costs. Best of all, here are hundreds of photographs, plans, diagrams, accompanied by comment and analysis written for the lay-

man to read. If you are one of the thousands of Rotarians directly concerned with planning a school building program, large or small, I strongly believe that it will pay you and your associates to buy and study this book.

These new schools are exciting. It would be the gravest of mistakes to assume that the best ways to build schools are those of 20 or 40 years ago. In many cases the new designs will provide the needed classrooms at lower cost than that of "conventional" construction—and the new schools are safer, more attractive, easier to maintain, and vastly better suited to make possible the right kind of educational experience for the children and youth of today.

One of the major considerations

for school planners should be space—not merely classroom space, but space outside the buildings for playgrounds, for athletic fields, for landscaping—and for future expansion of the buildings themselves, for as far as we can tell now nearly all schools are going to have to continue to grow. Wherever it is in the least possible, school planners should provide more space in school sites than seems immediately needful. Plans and pictures in *Schools for the New Needs* will help to show why.

One of the considerations in many of the new school plans is closer relationship between the schools and the community as a whole—and I think this is very much to the good. In our far-



This new book is a collection of "case histories" of construction projects. Photos below are from this volume.

effective attention than the building program. The best of new buildings aren't going to give us satisfactory results unless we have the best of teachers—and enough of them. Architects are responding vigorously and brilliantly to the challenge of relating needs and resources, as *Schools for the New Needs* shows. Professors of education, and administrators in the field of recruiting and training young people for the teaching profession, are in too many cases "dragging their feet"—simply not responding to the critical demands of the times. Some voices have been raised, but I have found no book which offers anything approaching a broad and constructive analysis of the situation, much less a practical work-

Three photos below: Schools for the New Needs; (far left) Hedrich-Blessing; (below, right) B. Wenken.



A school model (above) of the simple, cluster design—at the right, an expansion on modern lines of an elementary school in Waiāluā, Hawaii.

flung, thinly populated district of more than 400 square miles, we decided that a single large consolidated school for elementary children would be undesirable. Instead we are building three new "community schools" for children through the sixth grade, and additions to two other elementary schools. Each of these five schools will have a "community room," available for the children's playtime but primarily intended for adult use. We are planning an extensive program of recreational and educational activities in each of these schools—movies, concerts, lectures, hobby clubs, reading groups—as well as such things directly related to the work of the schools as spelling matches, singing schools,

plays, reading contests: all for the purpose of getting the people into the schools and interested in their work as well as that of enriching our community life. Indeed, we have named our new district "Alcona Community Schools." The same considerations have entered into our planning of our all-district junior-senior high school: aiming for economy's sake at "multiple use" of every area in the building, we have kept in mind ample and appropriate provision for small and large community groups and a wide range of activities to be shared by the people as a whole.

The other horn of the school dilemma—that of the shortage of teachers—seems to me to be receiving far less constructive and

ing program. Improvement of teachers' salaries is essential, and it is occurring fairly rapidly under the mere pressure of the law of supply and demand. But it is far from being the whole answer to the problem. In my considered judgment a drastic overhauling of the whole method and concept of the training and qualification of teachers is demanded—and I suspect that laymen, rank-and-file citizens, are going to have to take a hand in it.

Behind both these problems—of buildings and of teachers—lies, of course, the central and fundamental question: what do we want our schools to do? What do we mean by education today? By far the best of a score of books on this general theme which I have

examined in the past few months is *An Adventure in Education*, by Fred M. Hechinger, subtitled "Connecticut Points the Way." It is an analysis and interpretation, by the education editor of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, of the seven-volume report of the Connecticut Fact-Finding Commission on Education, an extensive and thorough study in which some 38,000 citizens actively participated. It offers a sane and balanced but positive discussion of each of the major aspects of our central problem; such chapter titles as "Are Kindergartens Education?", "How Bad Are the Grade Schools?", "How Good is the High School?", and "Running the Schools and Paying for Them" strongly and truthfully suggest that it is highly readable—and I hope you will take my word for it that this book is worth reading. I wish that I could quote many pages. Possibly a single paragraph on a specific question, from the introduction, will indicate the quality both of writing and of thinking that marks this book:

I believe that the present argument of skills versus general knowledge [as major objectives in education] is largely meaningless. There is no argument or there should not be. Skills are patently important; try to get along without them! General knowledge is perhaps more important, although its importance is not so patent; but try to run a home, a community, a nation, or a civilization without it, and see what will happen. We need skills and we need general knowledge.

I hope that if you are one of the many thousand American citizens who are trying to think seriously and to reach productive conclusions about our educational system, you will get and read this book.

How to Get Better Schools, by David B. Dreiman, is a concise and well-organized historical account of the work of the National Citizens' Commission for the Public Schools—an organization with which many Rotarians are acquainted or actively connected. Perhaps its most stimulating section is one of 80 pages entitled "Areas for Citizen Action"—practical and definite statements of what and how.

The Three R's Plus, edited by Robert H. Beck, is another valuable up-to-date book on the func-

tion of our schools today—what they are doing and how they are doing it. It contains 33 essays by as many writers, all distinguished educators at the University of Minnesota or in the Minneapolis and St. Paul school systems. Written for the general reader, these essays as a whole provide an admirable general survey of both theory and practice. Among the most valuable contributions are those treating specific elements of the problem—for example, "The English Language Arts," by Dora V. Smith, and "Teaching Reading in the Elementary School," by Theodore Clymer.

This field of the teaching of reading is one in which there is a lot of active interest—rightly, for ability to read, with comprehension and appreciation as well as reasonable speed, is obviously fundamental in the whole educational process. I recommend to the many who are actively interested in this problem *The Truth about Your Child's Reading*, by Sam Duker and Thomas Nally. It is a thorough and constructive discussion of the whole problem of the teaching of reading.

An exciting glimpse of horizons in modern education is given by Theodore Hall in *Gifted Children: The Cleveland Story*. A most readable, candid account of the

challenge their powers and develop them. Somehow we must provide that challenge and that opportunity, in justice to the children themselves and to the future of our communities and the nation.

Community Adult Education, by Robert H. Snow, is a practical working guide to what some communities are doing and others can do toward continuing educational opportunities for older people—educational not in any limited or conventional sense, not merely as a matter of gaining salable skills (though these are important, both for the individual and for the community), but also and perhaps chiefly in providing for rewarding use of leisure time for the personal inner enrichment of the individual—and hence again for the betterment of community and national life.

The whole field of education today is immensely challenging, fraught with the gravest possibilities of evil as well as the greatest promises of good. Probably all of us will agree with what Fred M. Hechinger says in his introduction to *An Adventure in Education*:

I believe in public education as the foundation of all popular government. Without free and universal public education, popular government is not only endangered but impossible. . . . An abuse of—or even a threat to—free and universal public education is a frightening thought.

It is also a frightening thought if public education is free and universal—but not good or wise. More and more education is no substitute for better and better education.

Surely there is no field in which group and personal interest and action are more urgently needed, no field in which they can be more rewarding. Rotary Clubs all over the earth recognize and meet this challenge. Individually and collectively we must all become informed, think, and act, for the good of our communities and our nation and for our own personal fulfillment as citizens and Rotarians.

* * *

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
Schools for the New Needs (F. W. Dodge, \$9.75).—*An Adventure in Education*, Fred M. Hechinger (Macmillan, \$3.75).—*How to Get Better Schools*, David B. Dreiman (Harper, \$3.50).—*The Three R's Plus*, Robert H. Beck (University of Minnesota Press, \$5).—*The Truth about Your Child's Reading*, Sam Duker and Thomas Nally (Crowell, \$3).—*Gifted Children*, Theodore Hall (World, \$2).—*Community Adult Education*, Robert H. Snow (Putnam, \$3).

**THE foundation of every State
 is the education of its youth.**
 —Diogenes

"Major Work" program for children of exceptional abilities which has been carried on successfully in the Cleveland, Ohio, school system for some years, it carries with it suggestions which all school-minded people can well ponder. In our present conditions of overcrowding and inadequate teaching staffs, and especially in our general acceptance of the ideal of high-school education for all, we are in grave danger of sacrificing much of the potential contribution to society of those who should become its most valuable members in the next generation. This can happen because gifted children need special tasks and opportunities that will chal-

How to Get a Library

If you don't mind some well-earned callouses and giving up your spare time, why, it's easy.



FIRST COMES the digging of the foundation, as these Rotarians of Burton-Middlefield, Ohio, are doing here for a library in near-by Burton Lakes. Before manning shovels, however, they made certain that all needed materials would be available.



NEXT you put in your cement blocks. This work gang of Rotarians is "taking a break" to enable a cameraman to put on film this early stage of their labors. The cement blocks were donated.



THE WALLS UP and the roof on, painting comes next, and for a speedy job you can't have too many brush wielders. These Burton-Middlefield Rotarians are spreading paint a member donated.

THE smallest town can have a library—if anybody wants it badly enough, and if there are some men around who wear the Rotary wheel. That's what our city librarian in Burton, Ohio, will tell you anyhow.

She is Carolyn Boak. About a year ago she came to Rotarian Denver Jividen, our superintendent of schools here in Burton, with a problem. She knew of the community-improvement projects of the Rotary Club of Burton-Middlefield, and she wondered if it could take on another one. She wanted a library built for Burton Lakes, a comparatively new housing development about nine miles from Burton. Its 100 or more children used the Burton Public Library during the school season, but in Summer they seldom came to town.

Well, we talked the idea over at a Rotary meeting not long after, and the fellows liked it. Ten days later we began work. On two successive Sundays and Wednesdays, the 36 members of our Burton-Middlefield Club donned overalls and did the job—all the way from digging the foundation to laying linoleum on the floor. The cement blocks, paint, and linoleum were donated; everything else was bought with Rotary funds. Six weeks after the ground breaking, the library was dedicated in memory of a charter member

of our Club, and the building presented to the Burton Lakes Association.

On the walls of this 12-by-16-foot structure we hung Four-Way Test placards, and on its shelves we put some 800 books on varied subjects provided by the Burton Public Library. On the inside back cover of each volume is The Four-Way Test. But the important point about the books is that they haven't stayed on the shelves very long. In a report to the Rotary Club on the library's first four months of operation, Mrs. Boak wrote, "It was open two days a week from August to November. During this short time we had more than 50 registrations and a circulation of 440 books. This means that each person who registered read an average of eight books. Moreover, the library was used by many who didn't take books out, but did their reading in the building. It is a wonderful addition to our community."

Plans are under way for heating the library so it can remain open the year around. Meanwhile, it is filling a vital Summertime need, and we Rotarians, who hammered and sawed callouses on our hands, feel good inside everytime a youngster walks out the door with a book under his arm.

—A. JOHN ROSE

1955-56 President, Rotary Club of Burton-Middlefield, Ohio



THE BIG MOMENT comes when you open the door for the youngsters. The Burton Lakes library had 800 books on its shelves on opening day for youthful readers like these who borrowed 440 books during the first 11 weeks.

Tied with

IT BEGAN on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1936. Among the thousands present from 50 countries for Rotary's 27th Annual Convention were some men from Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and some others from Mannheim, Germany. Staying at the same hotel they got acquainted. They couldn't converse in either German or English, but they soon discovered that they could manage with Pennsylvania Dutch and German!

Their friendship grew with letters crossing the Atlantic regularly. Then came the long break in this and so many other friendships caused by the dissolution of the German Rotary Clubs and by World War II. But one happy day in 1950 the Mannheim Club came back to life, and its old friends in Lebanon sent over a large banner to brighten the occasion.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" The day reminded some of the Mannheim Rotarians of Atlantic City in '36 and of the strains of *Auld Lang Syne* with which Rotary ends all its Conventions. Writing to Lebanon they asked the Club to sing the old song for them, and to send them a recording of it. The Lebanon Rotarians obliged, and went further: they tape-recorded an entire

Club meeting, including two addresses—one in both English and Dutch and the other, a history of the Lebanon Club, in German. They concluded the program by singing a rousing chorus of *Auld Lang Syne* in German and then English. Played some days later in Mannheim, the tape recording shrank the Atlantic, at least momentarily, to a little stream you could almost step across.

Nobody knows how many hundreds or thousands of spools of magnetic tape are now between Rotary's 433,000 men and 9,100 Clubs in 99 countries. And no one knows who made the first Rotary exchange of recordings. But the happy exchange has grown and grown since Rotarians began to trade recordings on discs in the '20s and on wire in the '40s. The latter process, by the way, had its first public demonstration before the Chicago Rotary Club in 1944. Many wire machines are still in use, but the magnetic tape process has almost completely taken over.

Letters have been, and probably always will be, used to carry greetings and information among the Clubs. Amateur ("ham") radio, telegraph, cable, and printed publications of all kinds and sizes—all have played rôles in shrinking the distances between Rotar-

ians. The first "network" television program in the United States took place in 1939 when three Rotary Club meetings—Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, New York—were linked to hear and see Rotary's Founder, Paul Harris; its then Secretary, Chesley R. Perry; and its then President, Walter D. Head, as they spoke from a studio in Schenectady.

Whatever the medium of communication, Rotarians have been quick to adapt it to purposes of acquaintanceship.

The medium of tape recording has been a "natural." Its light mailing weight plus the simple and economical operation of the recorder itself combine to yield an easy and effective way for Clubs—as well as individuals—to learn more about each other. The machines with their whirling spools could be a story in themselves. There are the new battery-operated miniatures so compact you can slip them in your coat pocket and ideal for recording conversations and dictation while travelling. . . . There are the larger but still portable models that you can carry from meeting to meeting or from home to home or from country to country as easily as you can move a portable typewriter. There's

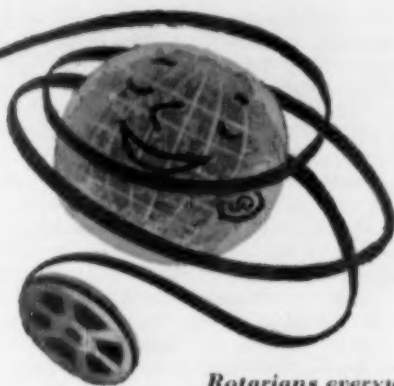
AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

Illustrations by
Seymour Fleishman



Very versatile, these tape recorders! They catch precious utterances of school children . . . help the flying businessman with his dictation

tape



even a model that operates without batteries, should you be going into remote places far from battery stores. But this is more the story of the good human effect of these ingenious devices than of machines themselves.

In 1949 the Rotary Club of Trinidad, Colorado, conceived the idea of sending a disc-recorded greeting to an overseas Rotary Club, and it chose Barking, England. The Barking Club recorded its response on a wire recorder (it made a program for a ladies' night party), and the chain reaction set in! Subsequently the Barking Club received a visit from a Rotary Foundation Fellow—a young man from Trinidad, who was studying in London, England.

The contact between these two Clubs continues, the most recent instance—only last April—involving the personal visit of Leonard Bloomfield, a Past President of the Barking Club, to the regular Thursday meeting of the Trinidad Club. He also visited the father of the Foundation Fellow who had visited Barking.

Many Clubs have used Rotary's *Official Directory* to help them choose the Club or Clubs with which to exchange tapes. This method was used by the Morris, Illinois, Club when it chose its next "neighbor" in the *Directory*, Morris-

By

HARVEY C. JACOBS

ville, New Zealand. [See pages 38-39, —Eps.]

Stamford, New York, found that it had three "namesakes" in Rotary—Stamford, England; Stamford, Connecticut; and Stamford, Texas. It asked these three Clubs to make recordings for a "namesake" meeting, and the New York Club, in turn, used these recordings in making its own version of a special program which was sent to the Clubs in England, Texas, and Connecticut.

Numerous Clubs have begun their tape projects by sending out a "prospectus" sheet listing their plans, the kind of recorder they have available, and the

Rotarians everywhere are talking to each other—by recordings—and the world shrinks a little.

language they will be using. The Rotary Club of Sunland-Tujunga, California, used this method, and it has resulted in a most satisfactory exchange between that Club and Nuneaton, England. Then the Clubs of Rosebud and Taikala, New Zealand, were added.

Exchange of letters with several Clubs, as suggested in *Targets for Today*, which is a Rotary International publication aiding Clubs in four types of exchanges, has led to special interest in one particular Club and a consequent exchange of tapes. This was the case with the Rotary Club of Springfield, Tennessee, which first corresponded regularly with the Edmonton, England,



... connect son and mom far separated ... inspire formation of global-response clubs ... aid blind ... preserve organizational history.

Club, then started to exchange tapes.

For many months the two Clubs have kept two tapes "in the mail," recording on the average about once a month. The last exchange was a movie of the members, with each man carrying past the camera a large card with his name on it. But tape is the basic medium, with other devices used to supplement and enrich the exchange.

When the Rotary Club of Bonne Terre, Missouri, exchanged its tape with North Walsham, England, it sent along a brochure describing Bonne Terre and a booklet of snapshots of each Club member.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Rotarians

sent their 30-minute story to Auckland, New Zealand, asking that it be sent on to nine English-speaking Clubs, finally to be returned home on the tenth "lap." They call their tape their "roving ambassador."

What do most Clubs record on their tapes?

The pattern varies with the originality and resourcefulness of the Club, but experience advises putting on information about the Club, the city, and the community and at the same time make the messages as personal as possible. Having members address greetings and personal messages to their classification counterparts is a common practice. A

good deal of fun and fellowship can be included, with proper treatment. For example, in an exchange between the Clubs of Wilmette, Illinois, and Cheltenham, England, the former Club recorded its complete meeting, including its "fun and frolic" time—the fellowship period between the end of the luncheon and the speaker or program.

Some Clubs use the recording to set forth points of view on topics of worldwide interest and to invite an exchange on the same subject. In one of the earliest reported exchanges, the Rotary Club of Kokomo, Indiana, organized a panel of five Rotarians to speak on a topic of current international concern

How tape, film, and Rotary tie Morris, U. S. A.



Proud of the stores, streets, parks, river, factories, schools, and homes in their city of 6,900, Morris Rotarians shot half a hundred 35-mm. color pictures like these (above and below) of them and mailed them 8,000 miles to Morrinsville. With the pictures went a synchronized tape recording—for program use.



CAN you imagine your Rotary Club holding an intercity meeting with another Club 8,000 miles away? It can be done. In fact, it was done by two Clubs on opposite sides of the earth—Morris, Illinois, and Morrinsville, New Zealand.

It happened this way: Last year at a meeting of Rotary International's Program Planning Committee the discussion centered for a time on the increasing use of tape recordings as a means of extending acquaintanceship. The group talked about the exchange of transparencies. "Wouldn't it be a good idea to combine them—transparencies and tape recordings?" someone asked.

After the meeting two members of the Committee—Dr. F. Wayne Graham, of Morris, Illinois, and Charles Taylor,



Lawyer Robert W. Malmquist, President of the Morris Club in 1955-56, explains the exchange on the evening the Club made the record.

and the recording was sent to the Rotary Club of Liverpool, England, for its members' comments on the same subject.

Other Clubs have found the recordings so appealing that they have created more than local interest. For example, the recordings exchanged between Hilo, Hawaii, and Hiroshima, Japan, have been used on national radio networks. The Hilo Club has been extraordinarily active in tape exchange, having had exchanges going with Pinner, England, and Hastings, New Zealand, in addition to Hiroshima. Similarly, the Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Rotary Club has projected a "little bit of Wisconsin" as far afield as

Palembang, Indonesia, and Colac, Australia.

Does this exchange of voices build understanding and acquaintanceship? A growing enthusiasm among hundreds of Rotary Clubs attests to an affirmative answer. The Club publication of Hucknall, England, which was one of the early Clubs to exchange recordings—in this case, with Cadillac, Michigan—gives typical insight into the realism of the recorded programs and of the attitudes they cultivate.

"The recording sent by the Cadillac Rotary Club," the bulletin reports, "was heard by the Hucknall Rotarians at their meeting at the Horse and Groom,

Linby, on December 4. Everything was so real that the Cadillac meeting might have been in an adjoining room. . . ."

The bulletin continues with a chronological report on the recording, then relates the final greeting from the President of the Cadillac Club: "May there never be anything separating us more than the waters of the Atlantic."

However long range may be the results of these exchanges, this fact stands: to a long list of activities and techniques pulling down the barriers of ignorance and misunderstanding can be added a paper-thin tape—paper thin, but strongly reinforced with warm fellowship and man-to-man understanding.

and Morrinsville, New Zealand, together.

of Christchurch, New Zealand—made plans to launch such an exchange between Morris, Dr. Graham's home Club, and some Club in New Zealand. Morrinsville was chosen because it preceded Morris in Rotary International's *Official Directory*, but the cities had other things in common. The Morris Rotarians made 53 colored slides which told the story of their community and Club and geared to them a tape recording which described the shots and carried personalized comments by each member to his opposite number in Morrinsville.

Recently Morrinsville Rotarians viewed the results and liked what they saw. Now before long the Morrinsville story on tape and in slides will be winging its way to Morris, Illinois.



It's a special evening in Morrinsville. The pictures and tape have arrived, and the Club is viewing them . . . while voices of Morris Rotarians fill the room. Now Morrinsville Rotarians will record on tape their greetings, descriptions of their vocations and countryside (below) and forward them to their Morris friends.



Morrinsville's then President Raymond Irwin introduces the program. With him at table: Past RI First Vice-President Harold Thomas, Auckland.



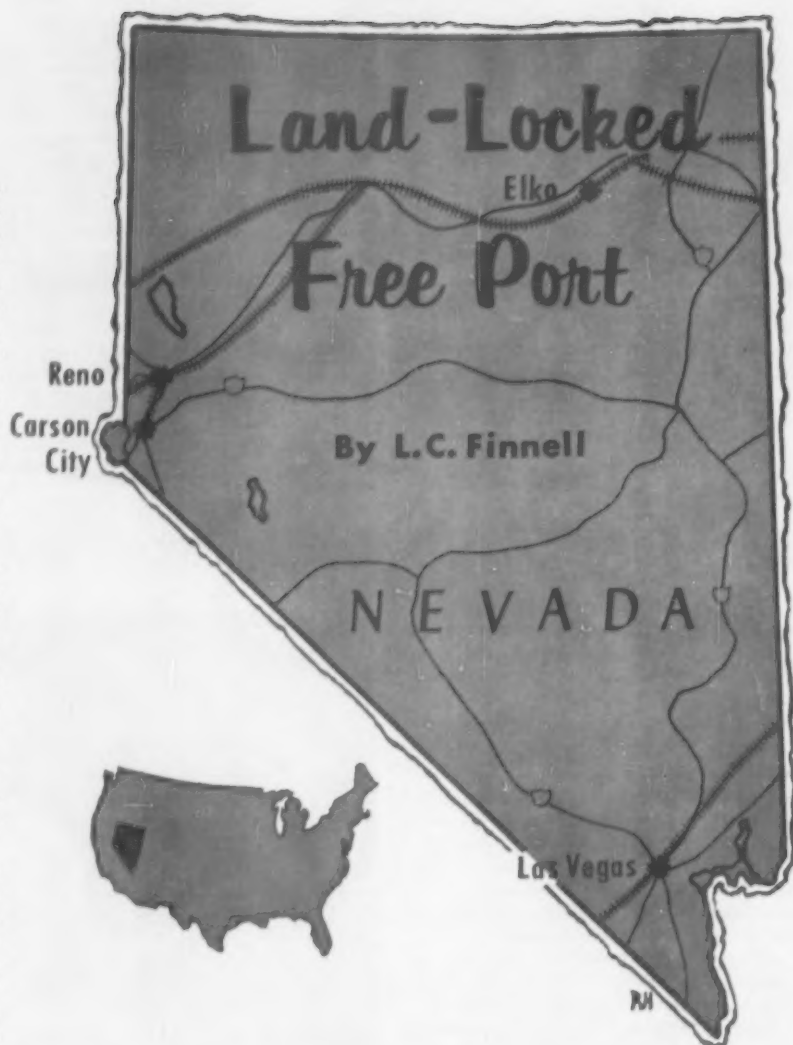
NEVADA means different things to different people. To some it means sagebrush. It's the Sagebrush State. To others it means mountains, mines, sheep, and green valleys. It has these in abundance. To 220,000 people it means home. That's the population of the sixth largest of the 48 United States. But to growing thousands of businessmen across North America, Nevada is coming to mean a great inland port to which they can ship their goods, and in which they can warehouse them, assemble them, and then move them on to Western markets—free of levy for the time in port!

You see, Nevada is a free port—the whole State. Landlocked though it be, it's as free a port as any on the seacoast, having declared itself to be such eight years ago. Now other States are following suit, abolishing their personal-property taxes on goods held over in their territories while passing from manufacturer to market.

Because people in still other places might like to know the story—and because Rotarians pioneered it!—I'll relate it for you here.

Warehouse owner Frank Bender, an eight-year member of the Rotary Club of Reno, will start the story for you. Well does he remember the days when he and his father, Edwin S. Bender, also in those days a Rotarian, longingly watched the thousands of trucks and freight cars laden with millions of tons of merchandise come into and pass out of Nevada on its three coast-to-coast highways and three transcontinental railroads. The goods never stayed in the State long—if at all. The shipper's idea was to get it in and then out within a certain period of time and thus avoid the State tax.

Then one day in the late '40s an Eastern shipper who used the Bender warehouse "screamed" because assessment date caught him just after he had placed in storage some goods destined for California. He would have to pay Nevada's petty or personal-property tax. And for what? Well, Ed Bender decided then and there to look into the law. Investigating the work involved in collecting the revenue, he found that the tax cost the State, local governments, warehouse owners, and the "tax-report weary" manufacturers each individually more in clerical labor and time than the amount of the tax itself. At about the same time he read an article on the status of New Orleans, Louisiana,



as a free port. An idea came to life! There were many ocean free ports—why not make Nevada a land-locked one?

Taking his idea to the Reno Chamber of Commerce, he talked it over with Rotarian William Brussard, the Chamber's secretary-manager, and the two consulted Chamber lawyers. All could see great advantages. If the State would abolish its personal-property tax on interstate goods in storage scheduled for final delivery out of State, it would save all concerned a harassing amount of clerical work and it would gain increased income from taxes and licenses on a greater number of trucks and warehouses. There would be more jobs and more people on the job, and this would result in additional tax income from homes, cars, and dependent businesses.

Together the group worked out a bill which Rotarian Assemblyman Carl F.

Fuetsch presented to the Nevada State Legislature in 1949. It became law. Amendments in 1954 and 1955 clarified the original bill. The new act declared that all interstate commerce which is moving through or consigned to a warehouse in Nevada, and which has a final destination outside the territory, "is deemed to have acquired no situs in Nevada for purposes of taxation." In addition, the act includes a liberal clause which allows the property to be assembled, bound, joined, processed, disassembled, divided, cut, or repackaged while in storage. This further opened the way for the establishment of Nevada as a major West Coast warehouse.

A glance at a map of the United States shows the advantageous position of the Reno area as a sales and distribution point. Actually west of Los Angeles, it is 229 miles from San Francisco and midway between San Diego and Seattle, Washington—just a day's delivery time

from any of these points. Fifteen or more trucking companies now have headquarters in Reno and near-by Sparks.

Before Nevada made itself a free port, almost every truck bringing in food, household goods, building equipment, and supplies from the Pacific Coast had to return empty.

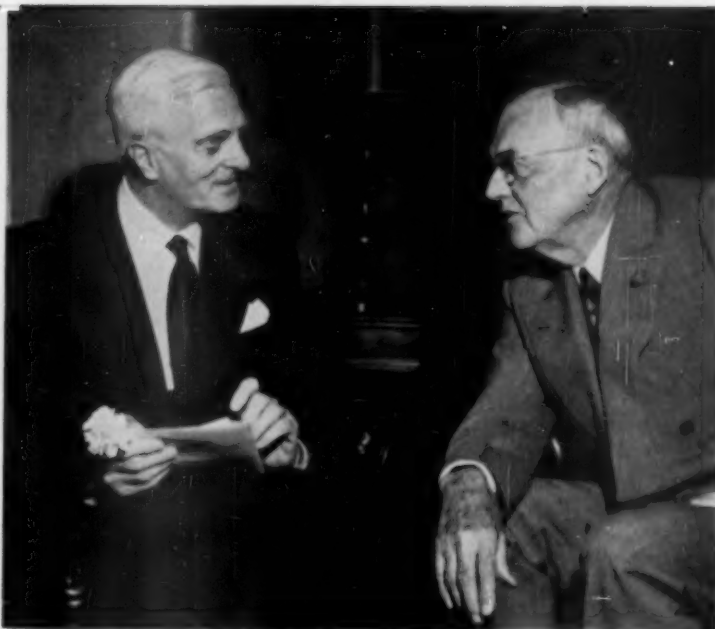
"Now that picture is rapidly changing," states Rotarian Bender, who is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce transportation committee. "Warehouses are bursting with household articles to be shipped in carload and truckload lots to distributors on the Pacific Coast." Kitchen equipment, outboard motors, pens, dry milk, garden tractors, television sets, insulation materials, and canned orange juice are just a few of the articles stored in Nevada warehouses, awaiting movement westward.

With overnight delivery possible, sales representatives of manufacturers east of the Rocky Mountains can compete more evenly with the West Coast's rapidly growing industries. Western buyers like a Western F.O.B. point—they like to do business in the West. Furthermore, the dry climate of Nevada helps check rust and spoilage, especially in machinery, pipe, cans, and drums; slow-moving replacement items which require rapid delivery when a breakdown occurs, whether a \$10,000 transformer for a power company or a small wearing part for a machine tool, can be stored without accumulating taxes; and Nevada warehouse rates are comparable and in some cases lower than those on the Coast.

A peripheral but important part of the story is that Edgar H. Walker, freight and traffic expert of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Rotary Club of Reno, has fought a long and winning battle to gain more favorable shipping rates for Nevada. Today, "drop shipment" deliveries to many points in California from the Reno-Sparks area are as low as the same service from large California cities on the Coast.

Nevada was the first "free port" State, but since 1949, ten other States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws of similar nature, the most recent being Michigan. New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware can be added to the list of States in which tax-free storage is available because in those States tangible personal property is not taxed.

Many States which still tax interstate goods stored in transit over a certain length of time are lax in collecting the revenues due them because clerical expenditures would be more than the revenues, as was in Nevada's case. Thanks, however, to an idea, nurtured by Rotarians, Nevada and ten other States have opened their doors to a freer flow of commerce.



Friendly Call

WHEREVER he goes during his year . . . into whatever municipality, township, county, shire, state, province, or nation . . . the President of Rotary International usually goes to visit governmental chiefs. And always the call is simple, informal, friendly, nonpolitical, and mutually informative.

One Wednesday noon in July, Rotary's President, Paul Lang, an exporter of Livorno, Italy, attended a meeting of the Rotary Club of Washington, D. C., spoke briefly, and then taxied to the Department of State Building for a 15-minute visit with John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State of the United States of America. There was no need to explain Rotary to Mr. Dulles. An honorary member of the Rotary Club of Watertown, New York, a speaker at Rotary's 1954 Convention, and twice a contributor to this Magazine, Mr. Dulles knows the organization well, but expressed surprise on learning that it thrives in 99 countries.

The photo above shows President Lang and Secretary Dulles during their talk in Mr. Dulles' office. The photo below, taken at the meeting of the Rotary Club of Washington, shows (left to right) the Italian Minister Egidio Ortona (serving for the Italian Ambassador, who was in Rome), President Lang, Washington Club President Harold G. Cummings, and Rotary's Secretary, George R. Means, who accompanied the President on his State Department and Rotary Club visit in the U. S. capital.



Photos: (above) Keith from Dept. of State; (below) Acheson

PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

■ **Glass-Shaft Golf Clubs.** A new golf club purportedly helps to improve the average golfer's score by eliminating most of the wobble but none of the whip from the club shaft. The new shaft for both irons and woods is made of a combination of phenolic resins and fiberglass cloth around a thin steel core. This construction is to help curb vibrations set up during a swing. A conventional shaft has a pronounced S-shaped curve at the time of impact with the ball; with this plastic shaft, vibration or "snaking" is said to be kept to a minimum. One champion golf professional estimates the new shaft can bring the average golfer about 20 feet closer to the pin due to increased accuracy and thus reduce a week-end golfer's score by five or more strokes.

■ **Automobile Stethoscope.** A device which does for a mechanic what a stethoscope does for a doctor is the result of research in a sound laboratory. This all-purpose trouble-shooting tool, which fits like a stethoscope to both ears, has a sharp sensitivity over a wide range of frequencies which will pinpoint the source of sound in any mechanical system. This permits positive location and analysis of trouble points in an automobile that the unaided human ear cannot recognize such as worn gears; worn bearings; loose pulleys, gears, and sprockets; piston slap; body squeaks; and gasket leaks. Its range of application is claimed to be as unlimited as the user's ingenuity.

■ **Keeps Fishermen Dry.** A new safety device for fishermen straps on waders and boots for wading on mossy rocks, slime, and in fast water for surefootedness. A special metal alloy clings to pores of smoothest wet rocks. So effective is it that the fisherman is guaranteed his money back if it slips on any wet rock. Light flexible construction makes walking easy in or out of water.

■ **Wallpaper Heating.** A London, England, company claims that wallpaper containing electrical heating elements can make a room feel warm in one or two minutes after the current is turned on. Only gentle radiant heat is necessary since the heating area in a room is so large. This development still is in the experimental stage.

■ **Food from Sewage.** From sewage to milk might well be the title of recent research at the University of California where algae plus sunshine salvaged the nutrients from sewage. It is stated that a fifth of the total protein required by all the cattle in the United States could be produced by this algae treat-

ment of sewage waste. The resultant protein-rich algae, also containing certain minerals and vitamins, is harvested, dried, and sterilized prior to feeding the cattle. Further, algae culture makes sewage water fit for irrigation. In California and Arizona this use alone might pay for the treatment. This subject will grow in importance as the population of the U.S.A. increases probably to 200 million within 25 years—as well as a rapidly increasing world population.

■ **Cats Live Longest.** Cats with their fabled "nine lives" do have the longest life span of popular house pets according to Dr. Alex Comfort, zoologist at the University College in London, England, who states, "The cat would appear to be quite the longest lived of the smaller domestic animals, its maximum age just under 30 years." This compares with 18 to 20 years reported for terriers.

■ **Glass-Frosting Spray.** A new aerosol spray container makes possible a simple way to give windows a perfect frosted-glass effect that simulates attractive commercial ground glass. Frosting allows light to enter, yet keeps direct vision out thus blotting out unsightly views, reduces glare, and ensures privacy on all clear pane windows and partitions. This frosted coating dries quickly without smearing and produces an elastic, permanent finish that withstands temperature variations. The new coating also can be applied to any highly reflective surface to dull its finish, such as metals, artwork, and paintings.

■ **Multifunction Ladder.** A new magnesium adjustable ladder is to be marketed which features the ability to combine

in one ladder the functions of a number of conventional ladders. This ladder is designed for use as a stepladder or straight ladder. Then in less than 30 seconds the user can extend and rigidly lock the back legs to make the ladder into an extension ladder. The back section also is adjustable so that it is possible to use the ladder on uneven levels such as stairs. Although sturdily designed, it is so light in weight it can be easily handled by any man or a housewife. A six-foot stepladder which can be extended into a ten-foot straight ladder weighs only 13 pounds. Serrated hard-rubber feet keep it from slipping or scratching.

■ **Automatic Photography.** It is reported that a new camera developed by the U. S. aircraft industry determines automatically the correct light-exposure time and sets the shutter. This ability to adjust itself automatically to varying light conditions is much like the human eye. Someday all "shutterbugs" may become experts, but right now the camera comes only with an added accessory—a half-million-dollar fighting plane.

PEEP-ettes

—Dutch scientists have developed a process by which acid fruit juices can be added to milk without its curdling.

—The 60-foot saucer-shaped radio telescope at Harvard College Observatory—called the "big dish"—which rotates to focus on any part of the sky, tilts at the same time and thus collects radio waves from space, is the largest of its kind in the U.S.A.

—According to a group of dental-school researchers, a person with false teeth may still have his sweet tooth as far as liking sweets is concerned, but ordinary sweet foods will not taste so sweet.

* * *

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.



Millions of dollars in shipping costs may be saved by industry annually by using a recently invented clamp for fastening cleated panel boxes. L-shaped of spring steel, the device permits a shipper to use the containers time and time again.

Tiny Bales for Distant Guests

The Rotarian visiting from the greatest distance at a meeting of the Rotary Club of MEMPHIS, TENN., receives a unique souvenir—a miniature bale of cotton, an exact replica of one of the 500-pound bales which are shipped to that city. The bale is stamped with the Rotary emblem and the name of the Club. The first recipient was O. D. A. Oberg, of Sydney, Australia, Past First Vice-President of Rotary International, who visited the Club recently.

Rotarians and Farm Friends

The National 4-S program of Panama, which is patterned closely after the 4-H Club program in the United States, is just a little over three years old, but thanks to the Rotary Club of PANAMA CITY, PANAMA, membership and interest are rapidly growing. This year the Club sponsored 4-S Club national competitions for the second year to determine leadership and achievement winners. Then to honor them, Rotarians developed a three-day educational, inspirational, and recreational program. The youths were escorted on visits to governmental offices, historical places, and to other events. Many of the 4-S Club delegates stayed in Rotarians' homes. . . . Every year at a Spring fair, the Rotary Club of LOS BANOS, CALIF., presents a trophy and stock blanket to the outstanding "Young Farmer" of the stock show. . . . The Rotary Clubs of FREER, BENAVIDES, and SAN DIEGO, TEX., jointly sponsored the Duvall County Junior Fair

Photo: Boardman



Marvin Moriarty (right), a member of the U. S. Olympic ski team, receives a silver tray from Harry Walker, 1955-56 President of the Rotary Club of Stowe, Vt., which started the ski instruction program of which Marvin is a product.



Photo: Williamson

This handsome clock tower, complete with a public-address system, adorns Bigge Park in Liverpool, Australia. The Rotary Club erected it. Inscribed on the sides is The Four-Way Test.

for the ninth consecutive year. The winning barrow and lamb were purchased by the Rotary Club and the Lions Club of FREER, became the main ingredients of a jointly sponsored barbecue.

More Funds for a Parolee's Purse

In Hawaii and in other places, sometimes the only thing standing between a released prisoner and further temptation is a \$10 bill. The Rotary Club of WEST HONOLULU discussed the problems and needs of released men with the Inmate Council of Oahu Prison and found that more funds should be made available to parolees and others upon release so as to tide them over until they could find gainful employment. To bolster the prison's fund for this purpose, the Prison Council baked loaves of special "Portuguese sweet bread" which Rotarians sold for a period of three months, realizing several hundred dollars' profit.

Denver's Totem Pole Education

To the many unique ways of informing new members about Rotary, the Rotary Club of DENVER, COLO., has added the totem pole. The Totem Pole Club consists of a group of new members within the Rotary Club who are "climbing up" through the various phases of Rotary activity until they reach the top of the "totem pole" or White Badge status which signifies they have completed the series of lectures and meetings which are held once a month. The programs have included the presentation of the Rotary Golden Anniversary film, *The Great Adventure*; talks by Club officers and

Committee Chairmen; and accounts of the early history of the DENVER Club. Thus the wearer of the Green Badge, which indicates the possessor is a new member, receives an inspiring indoctrination early in his Rotary life.

Rotary Club Sport Shorts

Perhaps one reason Canada consistently produces outstanding ice-hockey teams is that a hockey stick might be said to follow closely the teething ring in the rearing of children in many Provinces. The Rotary Club of FOREST, ONT., for example, sponsored a youthful team which last season captured the Ontario Minor Hockey Association Provincial Bantam Class "C" championship. . . . In the United States, baseball bats often replace hockey sticks. The Rotary Club of ASHTABULA, OHIO, for instance, sponsors the Little League in its community, and honors the outstanding managers at an annual postseason dinner.

Different Doings in More Meetings

The Rotary Club of DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., made a unique use of visiting Rotarians in a recent meeting by staging a "What's My Line?" program. A panel of Club members was asked to find out the classification of five visiting Rotarians by asking questions which could be answered by a "Yes" or "No." The panel missed the classifications of stationery manufacturing, grain elevator, roofing manufacturing, and higher education, but hit on one—otolaryngology. . . . In other out-of-the-ordinary Rotary Club meetings,

Photo: Wheeler



An inspiring exhibition of basketball foul-shooting skill by Virginia Pasarelli, a polio victim, won her the Rotary trophy being presented here by Roswell Roper, who was then President of the Rotary Club of Millburn, N. J.

the wives of members entertained the Rotary Club of VALENTINE, NEBR., in recognition of the United States' observance of Leap Year, which declares "open season" on all bachelors. Ladies married during an earlier Leap Year were presented with carnations, and their husbands gave a brief account of how they were "trapped." . . . Some 45 members of seven metropolitan-area Rotary Clubs in WESTERN AUSTRALIA travelled by launch 12 miles off the coast near FREMANTLE to Rottnest Island for a fellowship meeting. Plans

are in the making for another one in the future. . . . In recognition of Pan-American Week, the Downtown Rotary Club of HOUSTON, TEX., entertained 19 consuls of Latin-American countries. . . . "Discipline among Students" was the title of a talk given before the Rotary Club of TIRUCHIRAPALLI, INDIA, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Seshasayee Institute of Technology, a school named after the founder President of the Club. . . . The Rotary Club of SEDALIA, MO., once a month entertains a number of personnel from

near-by Whiteman Air Force Base, a Government air-training school.

Dessert for the Day: Economics A group of members of the Rotary Club of CLEVELAND, OHIO, are enthusiastic about a present series of classes conducted by the Club in which they are learning more about the operation of the economic system under which they live. The programs combine tape recordings, discussion, and question-and-answer periods, all within a bi-monthly, one-and-one-half-hour luncheon meeting. Each lesson begins with a ten-minute tape recording, played during the latter part of the meal, which discusses pertinent items of the day's lesson. A discussion of questions follows, led by an authority in the particular field. Some of the titles of the lessons include "Why the Businessman?", "Spending and Taxing," "Individual and Group Security," and the "Ethics of Capitalism."

Sign Trouble? Try This Prescription Finding a good location for Rotary signs on roads approaching today's continually expanding communities presents a problem for many Clubs. A Bradford, Pa., oil-refining firm came to the aid of the local Rotary Club and six other service clubs when it gave them display space on several of its signboards.

Down Community Service Avenue In many communities the Rotary avenue of Community Service leads directly to clinics, hospitals, and other needed institutions which Rotary Clubs have helped to establish. For its work in sponsoring a Day Care Training Center for mentally and physically handicapped children, the Rotary Club of EPHRATA, PA., was recently given a citation by the Community Council of Lancaster County. . . . The proceeds from the sale of an electric organ by the Rotary Clubs of MUNRO and VICENTE-LÓPEZ, ARGENTINA, have been used to help the victims of a recent infantile-paralysis epidemic. The organ, donated by a VICENTE-LÓPEZ Rotarian, was sold for 55,800 Argentine pesos (\$3,000 U. S.).

The Rotary Club of GERMISTON, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, recently established a child sanctuary to provide for children removed from the care of their parents because of neglect or family difficulties.

Nearing completion is the \$10,000 County Hospital Improvement project, sponsored by the Rotary Club of LEON, IOWA. After a recent addition was added to the hospital the Club sponsored a campaign to raise funds for the renovation of the original building.

The Rotary Club of Cassville, Mo., netted \$175 from a successful "Pancake Day" some weeks ago. The members flipped pancakes for 500 of the town's 1,500 people, then voted to turn the proceeds over to the local hospital for the care of indigent patients.

The Rotary Club of HARVARD, ILL., raised \$3,400 in a large community auction last year, then added \$600 from

Take a Page from Washington Court House



After six years and many setbacks, the Rotary Club of Washington Court House, Ohio, saw its project become a reality. In case recreational facilities for the community might be on your Club's list of coming projects, here is how one Club sparked a fund-raising campaign.

HAPPY youngsters and appreciative adults of Washington Court House, Ohio, are enjoying their sixth Summer of swimming and recreation in their own park this year, thanks to a Rotary Club project which started in 1944.

It was in that year that the Club surveyed the community's needs and decided to sponsor a campaign to raise funds for a park and swimming pool. The total cost, estimated at \$40,000, included the purchase of a privately owned and undeveloped park on the edge of town, the construction of a large pool and a small wading pool. The original sum was quickly raised, but then came a long period of waiting while material shortages and other delays ham-

pered construction. When the Club was at last ready to proceed in 1947, a revised estimate set the cost at \$80,000, which was double the original estimate.

What to do? Refund the money and abandon the plan, or raise the additional sum? The Club successfully did the latter, and in 1950 the pool was ready for use. New shelters and cooking furnaces were installed in the park, and townsfolk donated labor and materials for new sidewalks and driveways and other improvements.

Today the park and pool are operated as a self-supporting, nonprofit organization, a place for happy times for the residents of Washington Court House.



The tiny figures down there are people enjoying a cool swim in their new pool.

A Medal for Miss Keller



Miss Helen Keller accepts the New York Rotary Club Service Medal from 1955-56 President William Hedges. Her companion, Miss Polly Thomson, is in the center.

BLIND and deaf for nearly 75 years, Helen Keller has given a lifetime of help to the handicapped as an author, lecturer, and leader of the blind. For her service to humanity, Miss Keller was awarded the Service Medal of the Rotary Club of New York, New York. "Always," she said as she accepted it, "I have admired the generosity with which Rotarians succor the handicapped. . . . I feel confident that the day will come when normal people everywhere will . . . give understanding and care to those who get left behind in the race of life."

previous projects and donated it all to the new community hospital which opened its doors a few months back.

Three of Four in District 34

If the success of Community Service projects were measured by the percentage of the local population which takes part, then the recent fair conducted by the Rotary Club of KALGOORLIE-BOULDER, AUSTRALIA, must rank near the top. Some 16,000 people in a community of 22,000 attended the side shows, amusements, arts, crafts, and sporting events in the one-day show—three out of every four residents! Nearly \$18,000 was raised for Rotary Club work, making it one of the most successful projects ever staged in Rotary District 34.

Four Clubs Mark Their 25th Year

Four Rotary Clubs observe their 25th anniversary this month. They are: BELÉM, BRAZIL; CAERNARVON, WALES; PAYSANDU, URUGUAY; and ZACATECAS, MEXICO.

Recordings, displays of pictures and Club pennants, and the presence of several charter members were high lights of the recent 40th-anniversary observance of the Rotary Club of ALTOONA, PA. . . . The Rotary Club of BATTLE CREEK, MICH., marked four decades of

service by awarding red-rose citations to its four still active charter members. . . . On the 25th-anniversary observance of the Rotary Club of GANANOQUE, ONT., CANADA, Charter President Aubrey L. Lott urged the Club to continue its "forward look" in Community Service. "It's good to look back at your past," he added, "but you must look to the future."

No Back Seat For Rhubarbers

The State of Michigan annually celebrates the advent of its tulips, peaches, and cherries, but this year rhubarb growers were not to be outdone. Under the sponsorship of the Rotary Club of URICA, MICH., and a growers' association, they proclaimed the State's first annual Rhubarb Festival and named URICA, shipping center for some 5 million pounds of rhubarb each Spring, the hothouse rhubarb capital of the United States. Funds raised from the project were used to finance the Club's student-exchange program.

A Speech Stirr Speedy Action

To the speaker's platform of the Rotary Club of DETROIT, MICH., not long ago came the Reverend Dr. Arthur R. Siebens, pastor of the American Church in BERLIN, GERMANY, and an honorary member of the BERLIN

Rotary Club. He told the 566-man Detroit group about the refugees entering West Germany by the scores every week, and of their need for shoes and clothing. DETROIT Rotarians listened, then decided to help by putting on a clothing drive. Large boxes were placed



Rhubarb Queen Dottie Davis (center), her "court," and Charles H. Bannow (left), 1955-56 President of the Rotary Club of URICA, MICH., and Paul C. Titlow, then Vice-President (see item).



On behalf of the Rotary Club of Alleppey, India, Hassan Marikar, 1955-56 District Governor, presents an electrocardiograph to a local hospital.



"Operation Carwash," held on two consecutive Saturdays, raises funds for community projects for the members of the Charles City, Iowa, Rotary Club.



A complete collection of Rotary commemorative stamps goes to the Ferndale, Mich., Public Library, a gift of the local Rotary Club. Chas. Burgess (right) presents it to Roger Walcott.



On Leap Year Day, Singapore Rotary Club members undertook a variety of Community Service projects, from donating blood to entertaining youth. Here T. H. Suddath is taking 40 boys on a picnic to a near-by island.

at strategic points for donations, storage space was set aside for the accumulated clothing, and arrangements were made for packing and shipping the material. The result: 11 boxes of clothing and shoes were sent to Dr. Siebens for distribution among needy refugees, with a \$500 check for rehabilitation work.

Rotary in the Scouting World

Two youth units in Brownwood, Tex., think that Rotary Club members there are "good scouts" too. The members of a Boy Scout Troop were meeting in an abandoned railroad car until the Rotarians acquired a large lot, moved a 20-by-80-foot building on it, and equipped it for Scouting activities. Then another unit consisting of Explorer Scouts heard about the building, and now a rapidly growing Scout troop and an Explorer post are making good use of the facilities. . . . Five Eagle Explorer Scouts were honored guests at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Venice-Nokomis, Fla., whose members donated \$125 to defray camp expenses for the boys. Many of the Rotarians are active in local Scouting activities.

Parks, Pools, and Picnic Patios . . .

Spring and Summer are the seasons for outdoor projects. The members of the Rotary Club of Rock Creek, Ohio, started early last Spring to clear a two-acre plot which will be converted into a public park. . . . A picnic patio is the gift of the Rotary Club of East Oakland, Calif., to its community's new Arroyo Viejo Recreation Center. . . . Members of the Rotary Club of Lindsay, Ont., Canada, sponsored a campaign which resulted in a \$50,000 swimming pool for the residents of their community. Swimming-instruction and lifesaving classes are included in the Summer program. The Club's work didn't stop with the completion of the pool, either, because the members maintain it too!

53 New Clubs in Rotary World

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department Rotary has entered 53 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are: Brussels-Nord (Brussels), Belgium; Tiberias (Nazareth and Nathanya), Israel; Alta (Hammerfest), Norway; Frösö (Ostersund), Sweden; Pézenas (Sète), France; Sunshine (Footscray), Australia; Vitry-le-François (Chalons-sur-Marne), France; Baarn-Soest (Amersfoort), The Netherlands; Stykkishólmur (Borgarnes), Iceland; Fougères (Rennes), France; Moisés Ville (Ceres), Argentina; Pondicherry (Cuddalore), India; Sukkur (Hyderabad), Pakistan; Urala (Armidale), Australia; Swansea (Belmont), Australia; Iida (Toyohashi), Japan; Barbezieux (Angoulême), France; Fukuoka-West (Fukuoka), Japan; Coburg (Brunswick), Australia; Sapporo-South (Sapporo), Japan; Odate (Akita), Japan; Rosenheim-Bad Albling (Munich), Germany; Passau (Munich), Germany;



Photo: Los Angeles Times

The principal and student-body president of Temple, Calif., High School place school trophies in a new cabinet donated by the local Rotary Club.

Galliac (Lavaur), France; Hamburg-Dammort (Hamburg), Germany; Jacaref (São José dos Campos), Brazil; Remanso (Joazeiro-Petrolina), Brazil; Valença (Bahia), Brazil; Sykkylven (Alesund), Norway; Legnago (Verona), Italy; Agrigento (Sicily) (Caltanissetta), Italy; Saint-Céré (Cahors), France; Saint-Jean d'Angély (Rochefort-sur-Mer), France; Port Pirie (Unley), Australia; Barossa Valley (Prospect), Australia; Brindisi (Lecce), Italy; Limoux (Carcassonne), France; Bad Ischl Charleston (Charleston), W. Va.; East Palestine (Columbiana), Ohio; Clemson (Seneca), S. C.; Southwest Wichita Falls (Wichita Falls), Tex.; Plainview (Hicksville), N. Y.; Syosset (Oyster Bay), N. Y.; Apple Valley (Victorville), Calif.; Coventry (Manchester) Conn.; Madison Heights (Royal Oak), Mich.; Kimball (Sydney), Nebr.; Hohenwald (Lawrenceburg), Tenn.; Lawrenceville (South Hill), Va.; Clark (Hillside), N. J.; Herkimer (Utica), N. Y.; Lafayette (Lebanon), Tenn.; West Hollywood (Hollywood), Fla.



After helping to retire the mortgage on a needy family's home, the members of the Rotary Club of Pasadena, Calif., painted the house too. In all 35 Club members wielded paintbrushes.



September for millions means back to school. So while teachers take a last-minute check on supplies and mothers check children's school duds, we have been checking our files . . . and find them bulging with items about the effective ways in which Rotary Clubs work with schools and students. Here are typical ones. Undoubtedly there are some ideas here for your Club. Then, again, maybe your Club is mentioned!—EDITORS.

RECENTLY the Rotary Club of DINUBA, CALIF., sponsored a Senior Career Day for 162 students of its community, enlisting the aid of business concerns in four cities. Past District Governor Thomas J. Crowe, of VISALIA, CALIF., addressed the main banquet. . . . The Rotary Club of BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., hosted some 100 students from other lands attending LOS ANGELES area schools and colleges. It's an annual affair.

In MISSOURI the Rotary Clubs of the 196th District presented awards to 22 students from 16 different countries who are studying in colleges and universities in the District. Each award was a check for \$100. . . . The Rotary Club of BENTON HARBOR-ST. JOSEPH, MICH., hosted the top 10 percent of the graduating classes from four high schools and a local college during a regular meeting recently. . . . In MADISONVILLE, KY., the Rotary Club presents wrist watches to the male graduates of the two local high schools who are chosen by their faculties for the Good Citizenship Award. Rotarians' wives do the same for girl graduates. . . . During the school term in CLOYVIS, N. MEX., Rotarians invite 18 outstanding senior students to Club meetings, each for two weeks. At the end of the year, all are invited to a finale program.

The Rotary Club of HOKITIKA, NEW ZEALAND, has established a fund designed to give financial aid to local students who wish to further their education. The school faculty helps select the award winners. . . . Rotary Foundation Fellows from England, Australia, and Sweden who are studying in Massachusetts schools were recent guests of the Rotary Club of FALMOUTH, MASS. . . . During Education Week, members of the Rotary Club of GILLETTE, WYO., taught all classes for a day in the local high school. "Great success," report Rotarians, students, and school officials alike. . . . The Rotary Club of MARINETTE, WIS., helped sponsor the visit of a French stu-

dent in its community, who later wrote in a pamphlet distributed to students in Europe and Great Britain, "I came to know one community well. . . . The information about France that I was able to provide awakened interest, filled gaps, and created understanding of some essential factors of French life."

And with the school season ready to start in the United States, patrol boys and girls are polishing badges for another campaign of safety. The Rotary Club of BRADFORD, PA., recently paid tribute to the community's only two-generation school-patrol combination. The father, Robert Green, guarded street crossings in 1936; his three sons have been patrol boys in recent years. . . . In WELSH, LA., community high-school students learn politics at an early age. The local Rotary Club



It's Senior Career Day sponsored by the Rotary Club of Winchester, Ind., and Rotarian Jack Carpenter is telling this high-school trio about the auto-supply business.

sponsors Boys and Girls Week, an eight-day program in which students nominate candidates, campaign, and elect student officials who take over city government offices for an afternoon. The youths come up with many suggestions during their "term," and not only do they learn the workings of government, but also the regular city officials sometimes pick up valuable suggestions.

Every year the Rotary Club of CINCINNATI, OHIO, hears a panel dis-

cussion by local high-school students on a current subject. Subjects for discussion have ranged from "Is Cincinnati a Progressive City?" to "Music: Classical or Jazz?" This year the members heard an informative discussion on general safety—at work, in the home, and in the car. . . . Senior boys of the local high school—60 of them—were guests of the Rotary Club of GREENVILLE, MICH., to hear a talk by Past District Governor Arthur S. Huey, of TRAVERSE CITY, MICH. . . . The Rotary Club of KANKAKEE, ILL., has introduced The Four-Way Test to five schools in its area, and last year established The Four-Way Test Award for outstanding senior boys and girls in four participating high schools. . . . Students of a local high school



Self-betterment and Community Service are stressed in a series of youth classes sponsored by the Rotary Club of Berhampur, India.

staged a complete program for the members of the Rotary Club of NEW BERLIN, N. Y., recently. A panel presented students' thoughts on the community's future needs. Other students served as Club "officers" for the meeting.

The story of Rotary is told in an article, *Mikashiho Bell of the Rotary Club*, which was included in a social-study textbook about HIMEJI, JAPAN. It was written by Saburo Namioka, a member of the HIMEJI Rotary Club. . . . Scholarships to the National College of Education in EVANSTON, ILL., have been awarded to three high-school seniors by the Rotary Clubs of EVANSTON and WILMETTE, ILL. . . . Recently Hanne Arkil, a Rotary Foundation Fellow sponsored by the Rotary Club of HADERSLEV, DENMARK, was a guest speaker at the Rotary Club of SHERBROOKE, QUE., CANADA. The President of the latter Club wrote to the President of the Rotary Club of HADERSLEV, telling of Hanne's visit, and the letter arrived the very day her mother was a guest of the HADERSLEV Club in Denmark! . . . Three talented students from Japan, Turkey, and Korea entertained a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of NEWTON, MASS., with a program of opera, folk songs, and piano solos native to their countries. They are studying at Lasell Junior College in Auburndale.

Transatlantic Two-Way Street

How Rotarians in Norway and New Jersey built an ocean path of friendship.

"LETTERS? What can letters do to help international relations?" The next time you hear that question from someone doubtful of the individual's rôle in world affairs, cite this example to him: the friendly ties existing between Norway and the U.S.A., and the thousands of personal letters that helped to build them. This example, involving the Rotary Club of Camden, New Jersey, and the Rotary Clubs of Norway, is a practical one, and the good that has been done has won praise from officials of both countries, including the King of Norway.

Now ten years old—and going strong—this project in international neighborliness on a person-to-person basis began when the Camden Rotary Club's International Service Committee set for its goal the making of as many overseas contacts as possible. We decided to begin by writing letters, though not without some misgivings. Letters had been tried, but not too successfully. Still, they seemed our only hope, and we had a new plan. It was to concen-

trate our efforts in one Rotary District abroad.

Chosen was District 79 in Norway, and it proved a happy choice, but not right from the start. Our first letters went out in 1946 to the District's 19 Clubs and to its Governor, Conrad Bonnevie-Svendsen, of Oslo, who since has served Rotary as a First Vice-President and is now Chairman of the 1957 Convention Committee. How many replies did we get from that first effort? Exactly two. But we weren't discouraged. We answered them, sent out a second, third, and fourth round of letters, and waited. Back came more replies from Norway, and out went more letters from us.

These exchanges went on until 1948, when our correspondence produced its first personal contact: a visitor from Norway. He was Chr. Bøgh Tobiassen, of Kristiansand, who was returning from the International Assembly that year at Lake Placid, New York, the meeting often called the "school" for Rotary's incoming Governors. He spent

four days with Rotarians in Camden.

When Bøgh returned home and began visiting his Clubs, he told them about the friends he had made in New Jersey, saying, "Those fellows in Camden want to know us better, so let's make it easy for them." As a result, our correspondence grew still more, and the visits of incoming Governors from Norway continued. In fact, since then every Norwegian District Governor has visited Camden while in the United States for the International Assembly. Some have stayed a day, others for three or four. Now Norway has three Districts comprising 83 Clubs and some 2,700 Rotarians, so Camden Rotary will be hosting three Governors every year that the International Assembly brings them to our part of the world.

As you can see, this is no one-way street to international friendship. At both ends of the letter exchange are men who want to be friendly—and show it. From the Norway side, as well as from the Jersey side, have come many acts of friendliness, in addition to the annual visits of the Governors. Norwegian Rotarians send birthday greetings and pictures of themselves and their families, and they, too, come to Camden when visiting the United States.

Even Norway's King Haakon has helped this work along by recognizing its contribution to better understanding. An example of this royal recognition is the St. Olav Medal conferred upon me last year by the King through his Ambassador to the U.S.A., Wilhelm Morgenstjerne. Earlier, Camden Rotary received a letter in longhand from Crown Prince Olav of Norway expressing his support of the letter exchanges and the personal visits. "I am sure," he wrote, "this is an excellent way in which to foster understanding and friendship..." He is now Honorary Governor of the Rotary Clubs of Norway.

Yes, this is an excellent way to better international relations, because it works. In Camden we can point to Norway, and Norwegian Rotarians can point to our city, and say, "In that place we have friends." It is on such mutual understanding and goodwill that a happier, more peaceful world can be built.

—J. MARTIN NEVIUS

Chairman, International Service Committee, Rotary Club of Camden, N. J.

The visiting between Rotarians of Norway and Camden, N. J., is on a two-way basis, as these photos show. At right, Camden Rotarian J. Martin Nevius is made a Duke of the Yuletide Order in Stavanger, Norway, at a meeting of the Rotary Club.



The visitors and the visited in Camden. They are (rear) Governor Brandtzæg, of Norway; Rotarian Nevius; Governor Ross, of Norway; (front) Thor Bradtkorb, Royal Norwegian Consul General; Conrad Bonnevie-Svendsen, Past RI Vice-President, of Oslo; and Mathias Moe, Norwegian Consul.

At recent "Norway Night" in Camden, a toast is offered to Norway's King Haakon.



Photos: (far left and below) Carroll

Reporting: Board Action... Committees

AT ITS final meeting in 1955-56, beginning at Rotary International headquarters in Evanston, Illinois, on May 19 and continuing in Lake Placid and Philadelphia, the Board of Directors of Rotary International took action on several items. It:

—Adopted a plan for the numbering of Districts whereby Districts in regions listed hereunder shall be designated within the number allocations indicated as follows:

100-199: European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region.

200-299: Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other places not included in any other group.

300-399: Asia (except that portion included in the ENAEM Region).

400-499: South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles.

500-799: United States of America, Canada, and Bermuda.

For many years, consideration has been given to various proposals relating to the preparation for, and exercise of, the duties of President of Rotary International. Some such proposals have suggested having the Immediate Past President serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors, as one means of easing the pressure of work upon the President. Others have mentioned the possibility of having the President-Elect serve on the Board in advance of his year as President.

At this meeting the Board agreed to offer to the 1958 (Dallas) Convention a Proposed Enactment to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International to provide that the President of Rotary International shall be elected at the Convention one year prior to the year in which he is to assume office on July 1; that during the year prior to assuming the office of President he shall serve as a member of the Board of Directors of Rotary International as President-Elect; that, as President-Elect, he shall not be eligible for election as a

Vice-President or to fill a vacancy in the office of President should such occur during that year; that his duties and prerogatives should be no more than any other Director except that as President-Elect he would have a special responsibility in connection with planning the International Assembly, the over-all responsibility for which would continue to be in the hands of the President and the Board of Directors; that provision for the President-Elect as a member of the Board should be in lieu of the existing provision that the Immediate Past President serve as a member of the Board.

—Agreed to offer a Proposed Enactment for consideration at the 1958 (Dallas) Convention to provide for the selection of a member of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International from a zone in the U.S.A. in event of failure of Clubs to nominate a candidate. In the event of such failure, the Proposed Enactment would provide for the Board of Directors of Rotary International to appoint a member and alternate member from such zone.

For several years various suggestions have been made relating to the composition and tenure of members of the Board. In light of its continued study of this matter, the Board agreed to offer to the 1958 (Dallas) Convention a Proposed Enactment to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International to provide that the Board shall consist of 16 members (increasing the present membership by two members); that the President shall be a member and Chairman of the Board; that the Immediate Past President of Rotary International shall be a member of the Board; that 14 Directors shall be nominated and elected in accordance with provisions of the By-Laws (six to be from the U.S.A.; one from membership of Clubs in Canada; one from Great Britain and Ireland; two from South

America, Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles; two from the Continental Europe, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region; one from Asia [excluding that portion of Asia within the CENAEM Region]; and one from the membership of the Clubs of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other places not included in any of the aforementioned countries and geographical regions); and that all Directors shall serve for one year.

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With all 14 members present, the Board held its first regular meeting of 1956-57 at the Central Office of the Secretariat in Evanston. The Board:

—Created an Executive Committee of four members: William B. Todd, Chairman; Spencer J. Hollands, Dan Procter, and Douglas A. Stevenson.

—Approved and ratified appointment by President Gian Paolo Lang of Immediate Past President A. Z. Baker as Trustee of The Rotary Foundation for a term of five years and the designation of Trustee Herbert J. Taylor as Chairman of The Rotary Foundation Trustees for 1956-57.

—Selected, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws of Rotary International, two members and three alternate members of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International in 1957-58.

—Agreed that the three Directors to be nominated by the Board in 1957-58 for election at the 1958 Convention shall come from the following regions: one from the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region; one from the region comprising Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other places not included in any other region; and one from Ibero-America.

At the 1956 (Philadelphia) Convention, Proposed Enactment 56-6, "To pro-



Rotary International's Board of Directors at its first meeting of the 1956-57 year at the Central Office in Evanston, Ill. Reading clockwise from left: Directors Dan Procter, Spencer J. Hollands, Alejandro Garratón Silva, Webb Pollin, Augustin J. Catoni, Albert P.

Bantham, A. Z. Baker; Second Vice-President C. P. H. Teenstra; First Vice-President William B. Todd; President Gian Paolo Lang; Secretary George R. Means; Third Vice-President Allan W. Dakin; Directors W. Maurice Wild, Adan Vargas, Douglas A. Stevenson.

vide for a Nominating Committee for the Nomination of Rotary International Director from Canada," was considered as withdrawn and referred to the Board of Directors of Rotary International for further study. At this meeting the Board referred the subject to the Canadian Advisory Committee for its advice thereon to the Board prior to January, 1957.

Proposed Enactment 56-8, "To modify the provisions relating to the term of office of Rotary International Directors who represent a zone or geographical group other than the U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain, or Ireland," was considered as withdrawn by the 1956 (Philadelphia) Convention and referred to the Board for further study. The Board considered the establishment of zones in places other than the U.S.A. and Canada for the purpose of proposing candidates for Director-Nominee, or for any other purpose, to be impracticable. Also the Board recorded the opinion that its plan, providing for increasing the number of members of the Board and for the term of office of each Director to be for one year, would, if adopted by the 1958 Convention, accomplish the purpose of Proposed Enactment 56-8 with respect to the number and tenure of members of the Board from Ibero-America.

Proposed Resolution 56-19, relating to the method of nomination of Directors from Ibero-America, was referred to the Board for study and was reviewed at this meeting. The Board did not look with favor upon any procedure for the election of officers of Rotary International other than election by the electors of Clubs assembled in Convention as provided for in the By-Laws of Rotary International. However, the Board agreed in principle that Rotary Clubs world-wide should exercise direct action in the selection of Directors-Nominee and, accordingly, agreed to give continued study to the subject of how such procedure might be effected.

The 1956 (Philadelphia) Convention referred to the Board for further study Proposed Enactment 56-14, "To provide for election of more members to a Rotary Club under the classification of religion." Consideration was given to this subject at the first meeting of the Board this year and the subject was then referred to a sub-committee of the Board for further detailed study and report to the Board at its meeting in January, 1957.

The Board at its May, 1956, meeting adopted rules of procedure for the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee. However, inasmuch as those rules could not be made effective in the composition of the Committee in 1956-57, the Board appointed the members of the Committee for 1956-57, taking into consideration suggestions from Districts in that region.

—Agreed that if possible and practicable, a Regional Conference for the Rotary Clubs in South America shall be held in 1959. Rotary Clubs in the following countries, desiring to entertain a Regional Conference in South America

in 1959, are accordingly requested to submit invitations to the Secretary of Rotary International so as to reach him no later than October 1, 1956: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela.

—Reaffirmed its opinion that it is not advisable to hold District Conferences conjointly in successive years and is requesting District Governors of all Districts which participated in joint Conferences in 1955-56 to hold separate District Conferences in 1956-57.

—Urged District Governors of those Districts reporting failure of Clubs to be represented at the District Conference in 1955-56 to communicate with such absentee Clubs in an effort to assure representation of such Clubs at the Conference in 1956-57.

Subject to the provisions of Section 1 of Article XI of the By-Laws of Rotary International, the Board approved the transfer, effective July 1, 1956, of three Rotary Clubs from District 97 to District 98 and redefined the boundary lines of the two Districts accordingly.

—Agreed that a Rotary Institute for present and past officers of Rotary International shall be held in 1957 at the same time and place as the 1957 International Assembly (April 30-May 8, 1957, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, New York, U.S.A.).

—Approved the Rotary Information Institute program for 1956-57 and the appointment by the President of Counsellors as provided for therein.

—Approved the amendment of Rule Number 1 of the Rules and Regulations for Administration of The Rotary Foundation as adopted by The Rotary Foundation Trustees at their May, 1956, meeting, to read as follows:

There shall be an annual meeting of the Foundation Trustees which will be held at the same time and place of the International Assembly of Rotary International. A majority of the Trustees then qualified and acting shall be necessary to the transaction of any business, but less than a majority of the Trustees present at any such meeting may adjourn the same to a future date. In the absence of the Chairman, the Trustees present will elect a Chairman Pro Tem.

—Requested each District to select its Governor-Nominee for 1957-58 at the District Conference or, if necessary, through ballot-by-mail in sufficient time so that the name of the Governor-Nominee may be certified to the Secretary of Rotary International not later than December 15, 1956. Also, authorization has been granted to any District to select its District Governor-Nominee in 1956-57 by ballot-by-mail.

—Agreed that it would hold its second meeting in 1956-57 in Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A., January 21-25, 1957, and that the third meeting is to be held in Evanston, April 24-29, 1957.

Committees for 1956-57

Following are the 1956-57 Committees of Rotary International, Rotary Foundation Trustees, and Rotary Information Counsellors, all recently announced:

Canadian Advisory — Glen Peacock,

Calgary, Alta., Chairman; William C. Bruce, Edmonton, Alta.; William A. Calder, Woodstock, Ont.; Fred E. McAllister, St. Stephen-Milltown, N. B.; Douglas A. Stevenson, Sherbrooke, Que.

1957 Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico Regional Conference — Horacio Navarrete, Havana, Cuba, Chairman; Antonio Armenteros S., San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic; J. V. Chandler, Kingsville, Tex., U.S.A.; Jorge Fidel Duron, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Diego Alonso Hinojosa, Tampico, Mexico.

Constitutional Redrafting — Harry F. Russell, Hastings, Nebr., U.S.A., Chairman; Kenneth G. Partridge, Port Credit, Ont.; Charles W. Pettengill, Greenwich, Conn., U.S.A.

Constitution and By-Laws — Wilbur F. Pell, Jr., Shelbyville, Ind., U.S.A., Chairman; Norman G. Foster, Ottawa, Ont., Canada; Earl Q. Gray, Ardmore, Okla., U.S.A.

Consultative Groups: Club Service — Thorvaldur Arnason, Hafnarfjörður, Iceland; Luis Alberti Cordovez, Guayaquil, Ecuador; Douglas K. Hattersley, Capetown, Union of South Africa; Jirozaemon Ito, Nagoya, Japan; Theophile E. Schmidt, Jackson, Mich., U.S.A.

Vocational Service — Cesar V. Anzola, Caracas, Venezuela; Frank Ayre, Melbourne, Australia; Wolf Cegla, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel; Hanns Hilpert, Nuremberg, Germany; Julio Angel Mendez, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.

Community Service — Raymond Brunet, Hull, Que., Canada; C. Stanton Gallup, Plainfield, Conn., U.S.A.; Hassan Marikar, Trivandrum, India; Stavros Papandreu, Athens, Greece; Fernando Silva Sahagun, San Pedro de Tlaquepaque, Mexico.

Service to Youth — S. M. Hosain, Dacca, Pakistan; J. Donald Locke, Long Beach, Calif., U.S.A.; Gordon McDowell, Rotorua, New Zealand; Francisco Ruiz Fernandez, Alajuela, Costa Rica; Giacomo Zanussi, Livorno, Italy.

International Service — Jean Dusausoy, Paris, France; David A. Lockmiller, Chattanooga, Tenn., U.S.A.; Charles Edward Mortimer, Nairobi, Kenya; Herbert Arruda Pereira, São Paulo, Brazil; Tan Tek-Peng, Djakarta, Indonesia.

1957 Convention — Conrad Bonnevie-Svendsen, Oslo, Norway, Chairman; Yussuff Nurmahomed Chinoy, Karachi, Pakistan; Halsey B. Knapp, Farmingdale, N. Y., U.S.A.; Stanley Leverton, London, England; Wallace S. Myers, San Anselmo, Calif., U.S.A.; Albert Rüegg, Zurich, Switzerland.

1958 Convention — Roy D. Hickman, Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A., Chairman; Carl E. Bolte, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.; Gunnar Hultman, Stockholm, Sweden; Ernesto Imbassahy de Mello, Niteroi, Brazil; Halsey B. Knapp, Farmingdale, N. Y., U.S.A.; Takashi Komatsu, Tokyo, Japan.

Districting — Benny H. Hughes, Beaumont, Tex., U.S.A., Chairman; Joseph A. Abey, Reading, Pa., U.S.A.; Dan Procter, Chickasha, Okla., U.S.A.

European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory — Fritz Gysin, Zurich, Switzerland, Chairman; Raymond Julien Pagès, Le Puy, France,

Vice - Chairman; *Members-at-Large*: Ernst G. Breitholtz, Kalmar, Sweden; Hans von Cossel, Dusseldorf, Germany; A. Salazar Leite, Lisbon, Portugal.

Alfred J. Bjerregaard, Frederiksberg, Denmark; Johan E. Hvidtfeldt, Viborg, Denmark, alternate. David Dick, Stirling, Scotland; L. J. D. Bunker, Hove, England, alternate. Max Dietrich, Vienna, Austria, Jean Dusaouy, Paris, France; Marcel Duhamel, Evreux, France, alternate. Helgi Eliasson, Reykjavik, Iceland; Thorvaldur Arnason, Hafnarfjörður, Iceland, alternate. Adriano Foscari, Venice, Italy; Ettore Ceriani, Naples, Italy, alternate. Erling Ingolf Hagen, Oslo, Norway; Kristian Langlo, Aalesund, Norway, alternate. J. G. Hoogland, Hengelo, The Netherlands; Willem Jan Wagerif, Oosterbeek, The Netherlands, alternate. Horst Kadelbach, Hanover, Germany; Hanns Hilpert, Nuremberg, Germany, alternate. Otto Kofmehl, Jr., Solothurn, Switzerland; Gerald E. Piaget, Val-de-Travers, Switzerland, alternate. Luiz Pedro Moutinho de Almeida, Setubal, Portugal; Domingos Ferreira, Oporto, Portugal, alternate. Clément Morraye, Ghent, Belgium; Jean Dehondt, Ostend, Belgium, alternate. Erik Olof Atle Norman, Uppsala, Sweden; Ingemar Ekblom, Hälsingborg, Sweden, alternate. Georges Papathanassiou, Athens, Greece; Stavros Papandréou, Athens, Greece, alternate. Erkki Pihlasmäa, Turku-Abo, Finland; Eino Alfred Parikka, Töölö-Töölö, Finland, alternate. Fouad Saadé, Beirut, Lebanon; Feriand Zananiri, Cairo, Egypt, alternate. J. Lionel Watson, Haifa, Israel; Emmanuel Propper, Jerusalem, Israel, alternate.

Finance — Maurice Duperrey, Paris, France, Chairman; Phillip A. Feiner, Providence, R. I., U.S.A.; James I. Keller, Jr., Miami, Fla., U.S.A.; Edward V. Long, Bowling Green, Mo., U.S.A.; Clifford A. Randall, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

Magazine — Lloyd Hollister, Wilmette, Ill., U.S.A., Chairman; Walter R. Beaumier, Lufkin, Tex., U.S.A.; Alejandro Garretón Silva, Santiago, Chile; Harold Kessinger, Ridgewood, N. J., U.S.A.; Chesley F. Perry, Fort Myers, Fla., U.S.A.

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Villain in Pink

(Continued from page 27)

noticed a strange kind of worm on his cotton plants. These worms were a pale pink color. The grub of the boll weevil which had destroyed so much of his cotton was distinctly white. The farmer scooped a handful of the worms into his sombrero and sent them to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for identification.

The arrival of the worms in Washington, D. C., created a sensation in scientific circles. They were, without doubt, the dreaded pink bollworm which had caused such fearful cotton losses in Asia, Africa, and South America. This was the villain's first recorded appearance on the North American Continent.

No one could be sure how the pink bollworm had spanned the oceans to America. Possibly it found its way to Brazil in a seed shipment from Egypt and, in the same way, moved northward into Mexico.

One year after its discovery in Mexico, the worm had crossed the Rio Grande—in a seed shipment from the

Laguna district of Mexico to an oil mill at Hearne, Texas.

Later investigation gradually unfolded the story of the worm's invasion of the U.S.A. Soon after the Texas plant received the infested seeds, the tiny brown adult moths, which closely resemble the moths of our clothes closets, were fluttering through the near-by cotton fields, depositing their eggs on the bolls, in the flowers, and on the leaves of the plants. Each moth produced about 200 eggs. In less than a week the eggs hatched tiny pink caterpillars which bored quickly into the cotton bolls.

During the two weeks it took them to mature, the worms devoured the cottonseed and, in squirming from seed to seed, cut and stained the fibers. This ruined the lint or, at best, reduced it to a cheap low grade.

Before its presence was detected in Texas, the pink bollworm had become established in three counties. The discovery drew an army of bug fighters to the Texas border. Experts from the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, working with State farm officials, began a great campaign to eradicate the invaders. When that

proved impossible, they fought to prevent the spread of the worm.

A zone in which no cotton could be grown was marked off around the infested area. Federal quarantines were put into effect to prevent shipment of infested cotton across State lines. State quarantines prohibited movement of crops except to nearby cotton gins. Cottonseed and lint had to be treated to kill all worms and eggs before it could be shipped out.

In spite of all these stringent regulations, the insects occasionally managed to leapfrog the lines. In 1920 they circled the right flank into a corner of Louisiana. In 1929 they aimed a spearhead into the Salt River Valley of Arizona. They sneaked into Oklahoma, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

POSSIBLY the worms escaped somehow in shipments of cotton or seed. Perhaps the hot, dry air currents of Texas hoisted the adult moths aloft and transported them to new territories. These moths have been caught in airplane traps at altitudes up to 3,000 feet.

Still for 35 years pink-bollworm damage was held at low levels. Every time the insects thrust into a new area during those years, a team of experts rushed there to stamp them out.

In 1932, pink bollworms were found in southern Georgia and northern Florida. Investigation disclosed that they had sprung to life in the wild cotton colonies of the lonely southern Florida coast. From there they had advanced northward to the commercial cotton fields, using as a bridge the ornamental cotton plants found on many Florida lawns.

Experts believe these worms crossed the Caribbean Sea, possibly on the winds of a hurricane, to land on southern Florida's wild mangrove coast. In Puerto Rico and other countries across the Caribbean, many cotton growers have been forced out of production by this insect.

After the discovery of the worm in Florida, ornamental cotton was hurriedly outlawed and a campaign was launched to eradicate the wild cotton. Crews from the USDA hacked their way with machetes through alligator-infested swamps and navigated the coastline in small boats to find and destroy the wild cotton colonies. Some 25 million plants have been chopped down, but still the drive goes on.

With the almost complete elimination of the wild cotton, the pink-bollworm infestation in Florida and Georgia was cleared up, as other outbreaks had been stemmed in the other States. So, until 1952, the South believed that the worm could be kept permanently under control.

In the Spring of that year came the



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big break-through at the Rio Grande. The insect legions spread with alarming speed back into the areas from which they had once been eliminated. This time they moved in such force that experts see no hope of heading them off again. Six entire States now have been brought into the quarantine area.

Some of the new insecticides will kill the pink bollworm but will not win cotton's fight for life, because the cost is so high it takes the profit out of cotton production. Three or four sprays a year will do a good job on the boll weevil. The pink bollworm must be hit at least once a week through the growing season.

The simple and distressing fact is that the grower can't afford, with present weapons, to kill the pink bollworm and his other insect enemies.

Systemic poisons may offer a solution in the future. Theoretically these chemicals can be absorbed by growing plants in sufficient quantities to kill insects that feed on the plants. But many problems remain to be solved and there is a question whether systemic poisons strong enough to kill chewing insects will not also be toxic to the plants and the people who live with cotton. Cotton products are in our medicines, our salad oils, our soap, our clothing, and thousands of other things with which we come in daily contact.

There is a ray of hope in the fact that the pink bollworm can survive only on cotton or some member of the cotton family. Scientists say it may be possible to take advantage of this weak link in the worm's armor by breeding out of the cotton plant the nutritional quality essential to the insect. Or it is possible that a resistance to the pink bollworm can be bred into the plant. In 1953, entomologists discovered that the worm did little damage to a plant which was a cross between commercial cotton and a wild



Photo: Agr. Res. Service, USDA

Villains in pink—all 7,650 of them—collected from one bale of cotton.

cotton found in New Mexico and southern Arizona.

Parasites have been tried. Last year, 250,000 wasplike insects from India were released in Texas and killed many pink bollworms. It is not yet known whether these parasites can withstand the insecticides used to kill cotton bugs.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has devoted large sums of money to pink-bollworm research and has taken experts away from other work to concentrate on this insect. The National Cotton Council is leading a vigorous research program in the affected States.

"The outlook for restraining the spread of the pink bollworm today is discouraging," says A. S. Hoyt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, "but I won't admit yet that the worm will drive the United States out of the cotton business. I have hope that somehow the industry will find a way to live with this added pest without destroying itself with added costs."

Too Much Credit?

Rate of Debt Expansion Is a Matter of Concern—John S. Sinclair

[Continued from page 14]

1. Under the aegis of Government guaranty, individuals with limited assets and little liquid savings have exposed themselves to debts in some instances which may not be extinguished during their productive life span. Any sudden interruption of their income could create a serious economic and social problem for them. And over the long run today's youngster will be asked to meet the open-end notes we have issued in connection with our

old-age program, the increasing burden of veterans' welfare pensions, and war-related costs.

2. Business, too, has relied for much of its capital expansion upon the debt instrument. Corporate long-term debt is some 50 billion dollars greater than at the end of World War II. What will be the impact of heavier fixed interest charges at some future time of income contraction? And has risk capital been displaced by debt creation particularly

in the durable-goods industries, which at least in the past have undergone marked shrinkages of net income, even in periods of mild contraction of business in general?

3. Public debt, too, is not without its own host of future problem areas. We have made at best only a mild contribution toward lengthening the age structure of outstanding Federal securities. Repayment even in token form is currently contemplated for the first time in years, but is hampered by simultaneous pressure for higher expenditures for agricultural subsidies, accelerated defense and foreign-aid spending, and growing demand for tax relief.

4. Next in this brief catalog—and perhaps most important in terms of its longer-range significance—is the need for higher savings if we are to capitalize on our economic potentials. If the labor force of 1965 of 80 million or more is to be employed productively, it must be provided with new and better tools of production. Even the roughest approximation of capital requirements for the decades ahead suggests savings of well over 500 billion dollars. Against this background, can we be certain that our commitments for welfare purposes, which once given cannot be retracted, will not compete with or even overshadow what we should and must set aside each year for capital formation purposes, if the dream of national output of 500 billion dollars or more is to be realized without resort to inflation?

5. Finally, the courting of debt on the part of consumers may be moving us toward expanded Government and social controls, unless business itself does an improved "policing" job in the allocation and rationing of credit. As resort to debt grows steadily more widespread, the credit-extension process itself becomes increasingly vested with the public interest. The better this task is performed by private industry, the more likely the prospect that Government intervention in this area can be forestalled—and the less serious will be the short-run interruptions as we move toward our longer-range economic potentials.

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—CATHERINE E. BERRY

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GREYHOUND

Too Much Credit?

Consumer Credit Accepted As Path to Better Living—Arthur O. Dietz

[Continued from page 15]

today's debt boils down to this: In 1955, installment credit outstanding increased 24 percent—from \$22,500,000,000 to \$27,900,000,000. This increase reflects, primarily, credit extended for the great increase in automobile sales. It represents the aggregate decision of millions of consumers to spend on automobile purchases 6.3 percent of their year's income after taxes, instead of 4.7 percent as in 1954. This increase in consumption did not have an inflationary result, for every economic indicator has held steady. But it did help in making 1955 the most prosperous year in U. S. history.

Some persons fear this rate of increase in consumer debt may be dangerous. They want to take steps to prevent such irregular growth of installment credit, possibly by the use of direct controls. Since this credit is the servant of the average wage or salary earner, it is also a charge against the same group of people. And when anyone attempts to determine whether there is too much indebtedness today, he should first consider who owes the money.

According to a study by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, published by the Federal Reserve Board for 1955, consumer credit is centered in the middle-income group earning from \$3,000 to \$7,500 a year. This income group, incidentally, has doubled in size since 1935, and now makes up more than one-half the total population of the U.S.A. Specifically, the Michigan study shows that this debt is most heavily concentrated among younger families, who need and use installment credit to establish early a standard of living they can acquire no other way. There are few signs of "whim buying" or "credit sprees" in the behavior of this group. For them, the use of credit is not a device for "keeping up with the Joneses," but is simply part of a life-cycle investment program—something they do to create a decent home and manner of living. They also are the group who are best able to carry it because of their incomes, their long-term prospects, and their valid expectations for the future. Within the middle-income group, incidentally, it is shown that 86 percent either have no debt at all or are making debt repayments that total less than 20 percent of their incomes.

Moreover, for these people, installment buying is a method of building personal capital. Of the 53 million passenger cars owned by U. S. consumers at the end of 1955, an estimated 40 mil-

lion worth conservatively 40 billion dollars were owned free and clear of debt. Some two-thirds of these cars were originally purchased on time, but now are completely paid for. In 1955 about 10 million people made their final automobile payments and this year an estimated 9,200,000 will do so. These people are the prospects for new cars this year and next and many of them will surely buy.

But some people say there is too much debt. Is there? Usually the experts try to answer the question—either pro or con—by referring to certain ratios based on Federal Reserve estimates of the amount of credit outstanding. The points often made include:

1. That the ratio of outstanding consumer debt to disposable personal income is today 13 percent compared with a range immediately before World War II—often called a "normal" period—of 9.8 to 10.6 percent.

2. That the ratio of installment debt to savings and to so-called "discretionary" income (the money left over after food, shelter, and clothing are provided in accordance with prewar standards) is significantly lower than it ever was prewar.

3. That any measure of the growth of new consumer debt to other economic indicators in the past year shows consumer obligations gaining at a rapid rate.

AND so on. There are many of these conclusions, some of which seem to make the debt picture look very bright and some which on the surface appear rather disturbing. In my opinion, none of these relationships is at all conclusive and no one can say with any certainty where the "too high" mark belongs. The chief reason is that all such ratios are based on prewar comparisons and it is absolutely unreasonable to compare today's use of consumer credit with that of any previous period—because several sweeping and fundamental changes have occurred.

There is the great revolution in income distribution. More than half of America's families now qualify as members of the middle-income group and have the means and the desire to employ installment credit, which we have already seen is peculiarly a middle-income tool.

A second change has been the new reliance which American family life places on durable goods. The family which in 1929 or 1935 was spending so

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much a week for the iceman, so much for public transportation, and so much for the laundry was paying for these services by the use of "time payments"—a bill every week or an outlay every day. But now the iceman has become a refrigerator, the bus or train a family car, and the laundryman or washwoman a washing machine. As a result, the substitute expenditures for preserving food, keeping clean, or getting to work, by way of monthly payments, become installment credit and are duly reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Many a family spends a smaller share of its income on these necessities of life today, in a mechanized household, than it did when human effort and a daily cash outlay were involved. But the change *does* inflate today's installment-credit totals, in comparison with the past.

A final social change is in the community attitude toward the use of installment credit. Today time buying is widely accepted and no longer bears any stigma whatever—as compared with past periods when there was considerable social and moral disapproval.

Consumer credit today is part of the very fabric of my country's national life. It is the tool we have forged to build and equip our homes, to enable us to live in comfort, cleanliness, ease, and safety beyond the dreams of the aristocracy of past generations. It is unthinkable that consumer credit shall not continue to grow in usefulness, guided by those principles of fairness, competitive enterprise, and vigorous initiative which are and must ever continue to be the mainstays of the American business system.

Some Questions and Answers on Disarmament

[Continued from page 9]

fellow with his strength contributes to war. After the War of 1812 between Britain and the United States, it was not agreed to disarm the border between Canada and the United States. It was agreed that each side would allow the other to see that the vessels, three destroyers, were of the same nature. Openness of strength on each side then became the forerunner of the unarmed, peaceful U. S.-Canadian border. Current world conditions are not parallel, it is true, but history does teach that strength, plus openness and confidence, gradually built, has been the basis on which nations have lived in peace.

QUESTION: *Would not a consideration of the problem of conventional disarmament in terms of numbers or troops, in terms of army and navy and all the rest, be a beginning while we are waiting for the much larger and*



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more destructive problem of H-bombs to be solved?

ANSWER: Yes, every phase of disarmament is involved. And particularly since you cannot locate the bombs themselves if they are hidden, your attention turns more to the methods by which they could be delivered in attack. Thus planes and missiles and submarines and ships come in for greater attention than they might otherwise. The focus is on conventional arms used to carry unconventional weapons. All these matters are included.

QUESTION: Do they go so far as to include the possibility of reduction in numbers of men and armies and so forth?

ANSWER: They could. But here again the numbers are not as important as the weapons themselves. Suppose, for example, we reached an agreement that neither side would have any bombers of six engines or more and both sides solemnly sat down with their Secretaries of State and Foreign Ministers and signed that agreement, published it throughout the world, and included a provision for inspectors to go around and see to it that neither side had bombers of six engines or more. The world would feel, quite likely, that we had made a beginning, that things were a little more secure. But things would not be more secure, because you can deliver plenty of weapons with four-engine bombers or with the new missiles. It would lead to a sense of false security. Such a state of national mind could be very dangerous. One of our principles is that we want to move in steps, but each step must, in fact, improve the security and the prospect of peace in the world.

QUESTION: Isn't there a danger that the U. S. weakens its diplomacy by being overeager for peace?

ANSWER: There is no indication that a tougher approach or a greater indication of potential belligerence would achieve anything worth while. The U.S.A. has never said that it is for peace at any price, or that it would back up and surrender its basic moral position to avoid war. Quite the contrary. We have taken very firm stands at times—in Korea, in the Formosa Strait, in the Berlin picture. Yet I do not agree that we can become too emphatic in our desire for peace so long as we do not indicate that we would surrender anything fundamental or important in the objective for peace. If you are a great power, you must use moral restraint and patience.

QUESTION: Is there any reason why the United States is not taking leadership in banning nuclear-weapon tests and therefore winning credit in this direction?

ANSWER: There are a number of reasons. The first is that if you do not reach an agreement for the prevention of surprise attack, then your next-best prospect of peace comes from keeping the most advanced strength in the hands of a nation that operates under moral restraint. If we are to have alert, effective, modern strength, we must keep our nuclear-weapons development up to the minute.

Testing, furthermore, has taken on increased importance in research for defense against nuclear weapons. If the scientists make a breakthrough in this field, the world outlook will much improve. Nobody knows a way successfully to eliminate the weapons, but if somebody finds a way to cancel or



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counter them, it would have a favorable effect for the world. And you cannot press forward in your defensive research unless you can make tests.

Furthermore, the tests themselves do not have the injurious effect to health that some fear they might have. All the tests held thus far have not changed the level of radioactivity in the world as much as the difference between, say, the amount at sea level and the amount 1,000 feet up the side of a hill. The higher you go between mountains, the more radioactivity you get from the cosmos. So that, with all those factors, it has seemed quite clear that the United States should not enter into a banning of tests unless it became a part of a more comprehensive agreement.

QUESTION: *Is there not danger of the so-called "little wars" developing into a major global war?*

ANSWER: The great dangers are, of course, the two power centers and other peripheral or tangential wars that could begin by action and counteraction and could spread to a major war although no major power intended it. So, the more nations you can include in an effective system and the more rapidly you reduce their potential striking power to a level of mutual respect for each other's strength and adequate to safeguard against violation of the agreement, the more secure the world will be.

QUESTION: *Do you have any suggestions as to what the nongovernmental organizations might do to help further relax tensions and to help build this sense of confidence which it is clear is necessary before we can move ahead?*

ANSWER: Yes, I have—and the most important thing these many groups can do also happens to be the least dramatic. It is the steady advance of understanding within our countries of the factors that affect world peace. People, as a whole, are eager for peace. They relate any chance for improvement of their economic position to the prospects of peace.

Second, I would urge such groups to move into any opportunities that are open by which they can assist other peoples to know more about their country and the people of their country to know about others—particularly as the Iron Curtain begins to part and there is a greater movement back and forth across it.

No one can say, of course, what will be the ultimate effect of these interchanges, but at no time in history has it been more important that people know and understand each other than now in this new thermonuclear age. "There is no real alternative to peace," as President Eisenhower puts it. There is so much men and nations must do to win it.



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Senior Active Membership (Installment I)

QUESTION: Who is eligible to become a senior active member at his option, as provided for in Article III, Section 11, paragraph one, of the Club Constitution?

ANSWER: Only an active member. That is, a member who is holding a classification and in addition also fulfills one of these qualifications:

1. Has held a classification in one or more Clubs for a total of 15 or more years; or
2. Is 65 or more years of age, and has held a classification in one or more Rotary Clubs for five or more years; or
3. Is a present or past officer of Rotary International.

QUESTION: May an additional active member become a senior active member at his option?

ANSWER: Yes, if he fulfills one of the three requirements for senior active membership as set forth in Article III, Section 11, paragraph one, of the Club Constitution. The Board of Directors of Rotary International has also issued the following interpretive statement: "An additional active member may become a senior active member and in such case the original active member continues to be the active member holding the classification and may propose another man from the same concern as his additional active member."

QUESTION: Can a past service member who fulfilled one of the three requirements as set forth in Article III, Section 11, paragraph one, of the Club Constitution at the time when he ceased to be an active member holding a classification, become a senior active member at his option?

ANSWER: No, it is only an active member—that is, a Rotarian who is holding a classification—who can become a senior active member at his option. He can, however, terminate his past service membership and then at the option of the Club he may be elected to senior active membership, provided he fulfilled one of the three requirements for senior active membership at the time when he ceased to be an active member holding a classification.

QUESTION: Does the Club Constitution give the senior active member who be-

comes so at his own option any special privileges relative to the proposing of a new member who might be loaned his former classification?

ANSWER: No, but the Board of Directors of some Clubs extends a courtesy to a senior active member who has voluntarily relinquished his classification by offering to consider the man whom he proposes for the filling of his former classification in advance of any other proposal.

QUESTION: Does a senior active member enjoy any privileges that a past service member does not enjoy?

ANSWER: Yes. Any senior active member may continue to be actively engaged in his business or profession or he may retire, or he may reënter active business or professional life, and such changes in his business or professional status will not in any way affect this status as a senior active member. On the other hand, the past service member automatically loses his membership when he reënters active business or professional life. Furthermore, the man who became a senior active member at his own option does not automatically lose his membership when he ceases to reside within the territorial limits of the Club while a past service member does.

QUESTION: Whom may the Club elect (at the Club's option) to senior active membership as provided for in Article III, Section 11, paragraph 2, of the Club Constitution?

ANSWER: Any former member of any Rotary Club who was a senior active member or who was eligible for senior active membership at the time he ceased to be a member. That is, if at the time when he ceased to be a member holding a classification he fulfilled one of the following three requirements:

1. Had held a classification in one or more Rotary Clubs for a total of 15 years (if he ceased to be a member prior to May 30, 1951, the requirement is 20 years. Rotary International Board decision, January, 1955); or
2. Was at that time 65 years or more of age and had held a classification in one or more Rotary Clubs for five or more years; or
3. Was at that time a present or past officer of Rotary International.

More questions and answers on senior active membership will appear next month.—Eds.

Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

Olympic Games which follow the Pacific Regional Conference of Rotary International next November. Ballarat, of course, is part of the Olympic Games, as the rowing and canoeing events are being held here on Lake Wendouree.

We would like to contact Rotarians who are coming to view these events in our area and are prepared to be their hosts while they are in Ballarat—provided we know they are coming. Even if they have no accommodations booked, the Rotary Club of Ballarat will endeavor to arrange that for them. All that is necessary is for visiting Rotarians to contact us as early as possible upon their arrival in Australia.

'Distant Brought Near'

For ROBERT F. POLLOCK, Rotarian
Town Clerk
Rutherglen, Scotland

Whenever I read in THE ROTARIAN of Rotary Clubs entertaining students of other lands, I am reminded of these lines by the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore:

Thou hast made me known to friends whom I knew not.

Thou hast given me seats in homes not my own.

Thou hast brought the distant near and made a brother of the stranger.

When one knows thee then alien there is none and no door is shut.

A number of years ago a student from India took work at Glasgow University, at which time other Rutherglen Rotarians and I met him. When he revisited Glasgow recently with his family, I was invited by his father-in-law to have morning coffee with them. I accepted with alacrity, and renewed a very charming acquaintanceship. I was told how some of the students we had befriended in years gone by still gather together in India and recall with pleasure the discussions we had with them.

A few days later a fellow Rotarian and I were invited to attend a party at a Glasgow rendezvous for overseas students to celebrate the Burmese New Year. The proceedings began with an attractive ceremony. A young Burmese lady dressed in traditional costume and carrying a bowl of flowers in scented water took a posy of flowers from it and sprinkled water on the shoulders of the male guests. A young man then carried out a similar ritual for the ladies. This Burmese custom signifies the cleansing of persons as they enter a new year.

After a real Burmese meal of rice to which had been added chicken, cabbage, and powdered prawns, all seasoned with spiced sauces, the company squatted around the room, songs were sung, and dances performed. The proceedings ended with the solemn singing of the Burmese national anthem in terms of which the Burmese swear allegiance to their country and undertake to serve it faithfully wherever they may be.

With Tagore I say: "Thou hast brought the distant near and made a brother of the stranger."

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HOBBY Hitching Post

THE hobby of ROTARIAN W. B. PARSONS, of Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, is an ancient skill used for both hunting and warfare even before recorded history. He is a toxophilite, if that is any help to you. If not, read on and his story Will Tell (that's a clue!) you all about it.

YES, Will Tell is a clue to my hobby, especially if it's your habit to shorten William to Will in referring to Mr. Tell of the famous Swiss legend. I am enthusiastic about archery—and that makes me a toxophilite—but I don't plan to shoot an apple from anyone's head, not even if someone volunteers to hold it—and that isn't likely.

Archery is growing in popularity in the United States, and many of its followers are the best bowmen this country has had since the days of the Sioux and the Comanche. I just drifted into it through the years, and am now inextricably held in its pleasant meshes. It all started when I was given a bow and arrow as a boy. It nearly ended when a neighbor's cat scampered home with an arrow through the skin of its back. The cat's owners, somewhat naïve about the ways of boyhood, said they believed it was an accident. That was 30 years ago, and since then I have learned that archery isn't just a game played for amusement.

The dawn of archery came when the caveman rose above the beast he hunted by applying the principle of the lever and spring to a weapon, thus converting a sharp piece of stone into a fast-moving projectile. The zenith of archery was reached in Europe after the Dark Ages, when the British Empire was built on a foundation of iron arrowheads, and the bow was both the rifle and the artillery of warring armies. Archery, too, is on the history pages of the Crusades, when the Turk, shooting with a short bow under his horse's neck, confounded the English, who had to dismount to unlimber their

hitherto unconquerable yew longbow.

Today archery is many things to its adherents. It is a friendly tournament on a lawn; it is a deer cleanly killed with a broadhead in the northern Wisconsin woods; it is an entire family—mother, dad, Sis, and Junior—all lined up before a target in the park; and for the scientific-minded, it is the equation $\frac{1}{2}MV^2$ in determining the flight of an arrow.

For me, archery is a wonderful hobby that I divide into four categories: shooting, the making of equipment, a study of its history, and the collecting of archer's equipment. The physical outlet is, of course, the pulling of the bow to send an arrow flying through the air. This activity can be graded from pleasant shooting just for the fun of it, to the most vigorous competitive target shooting or field hunting. For those who know archery only through the stories of Robin Hood, let me say that drawing a bow string is not as easy as the expert archer makes it look. A man's target bow may take a pull of from 40 to 60 pounds; while in hunting or distance shooting, bows up to 150 pounds have been used.

As for their equipment, archers can be as particular about their bows and arrows as golfers can be about their clubs. Some champion archers make all their own equipment, and consider it as much a part of the sport as shooting. I have fashioned a few bows and arrows myself, and I like to do it. A well-turned bow requires precision workmanship and satisfies the craftsman's creative urge and esthetic sense. The bow itself is so fine an instrument that Maurice Thompson, who introduced archery in America in 1879, once wrote: "So long as the new moon returns in heaven a bent, beautiful bow, so long will the fascination of archery keep hold of the hearts of men."

My third category is the study of archery, a pursuit that offers countless intellectual rewards. If one's in-



In a corner of his den, Rotarian Parsons holds three of the many arrows he has in his archery collection. The bows on the wall he uses; the knives are for their historical significance.



"Go and tell them some of your jokes. They're always followed by silence."

terest lies in history, he'll find that until the 14th Century the fate of the world lay with the longbow and the clothyard shaft. If one is of a scientific turn of mind, a study of some cross-sections of bows, and the formulas that govern stresses and strains, will prove deeply engrossing. But should romance be more to one's liking, many happy hours can be spent with Rodolph and the Countess in Robert Barr's *Tekla*, a tale of love and war that contains some excellent writing about archery. Or what greater delight than to "hark to the twang of his string," as Samkin Aylward shoots his roistering way through Europe in A. Conan Doyle's *The White Company*.

The most difficult part of the hobby, but very rewarding, is the collecting. Actually, this phase has gone beyond archery, and includes examples of various weapons used by primitive man to protect himself, to hunt, or merely to develop skill. I have knives of many countries, including the machete, daggers, and a tiny stiletto. In many lands archery was long unknown, or used only along with other weapons. The Australian bushman has his boomerang; the Indians of Peru and the natives of Borneo use the blowpipe; the Zulu warrior the assegai, the shield, and the knob-kerrie; and so on to include many odd-looking, yet effective, weapons.

In collecting early-day archery items there is this limitation: there are arrowheads aplenty, but no bows. This applies to fairly recent times. Of the thousands of bows carried by practically all men prior to the 15th Century in England, only one authentic example remains: the Flodden bow, a relic dug up on the battlefield. To acquire modern examples, most of my contacting is done by letter since I am a working physician, not a world traveler. I am often able, however, to enlist the assistance of missionaries and health workers going to far places.

The collection grows slowly, but the difficulties and the anticipation make the final enjoyment of a rare specimen

so much the greater. The arrival of a Gurkha kukri from the hill country of Northern India is an event never to be forgotten, and it renews the fading hope for the promised blowpipe from Borneo, though I have now been waiting two years for its delivery.

It is this search for a distinctive piece that adds much zest to my collecting endeavors. You never know around which corner you'll come upon something you have long had your heart set on. Perhaps this little story itself will bring a letter from some understanding Rotarian, and in it he'll tell me of an item—and how to get it.

What's Your Hobby?

If you would like to have your hobby interest listed below, just drop THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM a note. The only requirement is that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family. The one request THE GROOM makes is that you answer any correspondence that results.

Stamps; Air-Line Stickers; Coins: Billy Benton (11-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in stamps for topical collection of maps, ships, sports; also will exchange air-line stickers, coins, postcards), 134 Cedar Lake West, Denville, N. J., U.S.A.

Magics: Richard Coco (9-year-old son of Rotarian—will exchange magic tricks for those from different parts of the world; other interests include piano playing, skiing, reading, outdoor sports), R. D. No. 1, Marion, N. Y., U.S.A.

Rotary Banners: Alfredo Bormida (collects Rotary banners; wishes to exchange the Mendoza Rotary Club banner for those from other Clubs), Ave. Emilio Civit 558, Mendoza, Argentina.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends: Kenneth Coco (7-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in stamps), R. D. 1, Marion, N. Y., U.S.A.

José Veneracion (21-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in sports, especially swimming; will exchange photos), 126 Burgos Ave., Cabanatuan, The Philippines.

C. N. Narasimha Murthy (18-year-old nephew of Rotarian—interested in stamp exchanging, view cards, music, sports, dancing), Professor's Quarters, Mysore, India.

Yolanda D. Soriano (16-year-old niece of Rotarian—interests are sports, music, stamp and pencil collecting, sight-seeing), Baao, Camarines Sur, The Philippines.

S. R. Bathish (18-year-old sister of Rotarian—interested in photography, swimming, dancing, music, collecting movie-star photos), Fransiscan Girls School, Nazareth, Israel.

Amira Salem (18-year-old cousin of Rotarian—enjoys dancing, music, swimming, collecting movie-star photos), Fransiscan Girls School, Nazareth, Israel.

Odette Salem (15-year-old cousin of Rotarian—likes dancing, swimming, collecting movie-star photos), Fransiscan Girls School, Nazareth, Israel.

Michael Srouji (19-year-old nephew of Rotarian—hobbies are photography, collecting stamps, likes music and movies), 720/39 Namsawi St., Nazareth, Israel.

Imelda B. Rodriguez (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps and postcards), Polangui, Albay, The Philippines.

Carolyn Gies (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen pal in England; collects postcards, shells, rock, stamps, dolls; enjoys swimming and photography), 1526 Scott Ave., Chicago Heights, Ill., U.S.A.

Mary Kay Jones (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen friends outside U.S.A.; interests include reading, swimming, stamps, popular music, badminton, table tennis), P. O. Box 323, Hanover, Mass., U.S.A.

Pauline Todd (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys dancing, reading, movies), c/o Postmaster, Garberville, Calif., U.S.A.

Jean Elizabeth Guse (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—hobbies are stamp and photo collecting, reading), St. Peter's Lutheran College, Hart Rd., Indooroopilly, Brisbane, Australia.

Linda Cheim (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals outside Malaya; interested in music, film stars, comics, cooking), 3486 Jalan Langgar, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaya.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. The following "favorite" comes from Mrs. F. Mary John, wife of an Oxted and Limsfield, England, Rotarian.

Two gentlemen were travelling together in the same train compartment. One of them was reading a paper. He proceeded to tear a strip off at five-minute intervals, and throw it out the window. After the fifth time the other traveller could restrain himself no longer, and asked the reason for this strange action.

"To scare the elephants," replied the paper thrower.

"But there aren't any elephants in this country," objected the other.

"I know," said the first man. "Effective, isn't it?"

Hey, Hay!

A prideful young heifer from Bode Said: "This is my rule and my code; I'll not eat my hay Just any old way—I want it served up à la mowed!"
—R. S. CARLTON, Rotarian

Bonnie Bonnets

In each of the following groupings, one of the three is a type of headgear. Can you find it?

1. Globule. Glengarry. Gloxinia.
2. Billycock. Billet-doux. Bilbo.
3. Toque. Coquette. Bisque.
4. Pirouette. Biretta. Cantata.
5. Turbine. Turban. Turbot.
6. Buskin. Bustle. Bushy.
7. Cowl. Cozy. Coulee.
8. Periwinkle. Periwig. Peristyle.
9. Kerf. Kilt. Kepl.
10. Trident. Tricorn. Tricot.

This quiz was submitted by Helen Houston Bolleau, wife of a Pomona, California, Rotarian.

World Tour

You are about to take a world tour, but something has happened to your copy of the itinerary. Instead of place names indicating your stops, here are dictionary definitions as clues. For example, "a form of football" would be Rugby, England.

1. Short, humorous verse form.
2. Minutely detailed design on wool.

3. Close-fitting knitted jacket.
4. Important race.
5. Kind of glazed earthenware, usually blue.
6. Light form of perfume.
7. Closed two-seated vehicle.
8. Most famous of large sausages.
9. Breed of chicken.
10. Felt cap.
11. Fur of young lambs.
12. Choice variety of coffee.
13. Type of riding breeches.
14. Light cotton fabric.
15. Strong brown paper.

This quiz was submitted by Antoinette G. Wike, of Lexington, North Carolina.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

This do-it-yourself craze is fine, but we know one man who carried it too far. He was making his own money.—*Twelve Seven Nine Bulletin*, GLENDALE, ARIZONA.

The old engineer pulled his favorite steam engine up to the water tank and briefed the new fireman. The fireman got up on the tender and brought the spout down all right, but somehow his foot caught in the chain and he stepped into the tank.

As he floundered in the water, the en-

gineer watched him with a jaundiced eye.

"Just fill the tank with water, Sonny," he drawled. "No need to stamp the stuff down."—*The Good Fellow*, EAST MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

A little girl who had returned home from her first day at school was telling her mother about her day at school. "I'm the brightest child in my class," she answered.

"How is that?" her mother asked.

"Well, the teacher told each of us to draw a picture on the board and then the other children had to guess what the picture was. Mine was the only one no one could guess!"—*Rotary Realist*, LASALLE, ILLINOIS.

Groom: "Now that we're married, I want you to give up all your girlish habits but one."

Bride: "I'll be glad to do it, dear. What one is it?"

Groom: "You can go on taking your allowance from your father, just as if nothing had happened."—*The Pearl*, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

We suggest that some new issue of the postage stamp carry a picture of a weeping taxpayer.—*The Rotary Key-Way*, WEST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Answers to Quizzes

Madras, India. 13. Manila, The Philippines. 14. Yeman (Arabia). 15. Jodhpur, India. 16. Morocco. 17. Ashkharh USSR. 18. Mocha. 19. Italy. 20. Foz. 21. Germany. 22. Sedan, France. 23. Bo. 24. England. 25. Delhi, The Netherlands. 26. Scotland. 27. Cardiff, Wales. 28. Derby. 29. World Tour: 1. Limerick. Ireland. 2. Pale. 3. Cowl. 4. Periwig. 5. Kepl. 6. Bus. 7. Toque. 8. Biretta. 9. Turban. 10. Bonnet. 11. Glengarry. 12. Billy-

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Allen K. Heydrick, Rotarian of Weirton, West Virginia. Closing date for last lines to complete it: November 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

CIGAR ASHES

A man in a big speeding car
Looked down while he lit a cigar.
Out in front, blast the luck,
Loomed a big trailer truck.

SWELL BELLE

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for May:
When Ma had her hair "fixed" one day,
The kids coming in from their play,
Shouted, "Ma, you look swell,
You'll sure be the 'belle'."

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

Only Dad did not like the display!
(Mrs. E. H. Wolff, wife of a Kishon, Israel, Rotarian.)

"You're a 'permanent' beauty today!"
(Mrs. David Katz, wife of a Puns-sawney, Pennsylvania, Rotarian.)

But Pa said, "What 'toll' did you pay?"
(Joe Majure, member of the Rotary Club of Forest, Mississippi.)

"Of the Rotary Conference in May."
(Mrs. Leslie H. Irwin, wife of an Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Rotarian.)

"But Pa ought to get a foupsee."
(G. W. Jeffers, member of the Rotary Club of Farmville, Virginia.)

They elected her "Queen of the May."
(Mrs. H. M. Eberly, wife of a Lititz, Pennsylvania, Rotarian.)

"A bribe, or your gray we'll betray."
(Roy H. Hopkins, member of the Rotary Club of Ironwood, Michigan.)

"Of the ball, at the beach, on the bay."
(Mrs. Hawley F. Burton, wife of an Eugene, Oregon, Rotarian.)

"But what in the world will Dad say?"
(Robert L. Stemm, member of the Rotary Club of Tipton, Indiana.)

It's never too late to go gay!
(Leonard G. Vine, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Haslemere, England.)

Havana Calls!



Photo: Cuban Tourist Commission

OFFICIAL CALL TO THE CARIBBEAN-GULF OF MEXICO REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Havana, Cuba, November 17-20, 1957

HAVANA, Cuba, will be host to the Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico Regional Conference of Rotary International, November 17-20, 1957.

"This is the loveliest land that human eyes have ever beheld!" Thus exclaimed Christopher Columbus as he viewed for the first time, in 1492, the tropical island of Cuba, and similar expressions have been voiced by others down through the years as they visited this "Pearl of the Antilles." Cuba's capital city of Havana is only one of the innumerable points of interest in the 730-mile-long island, with its delightful scenic attractions, marvellous beaches, tropical panoramas, and its modern cities contrasted with centuries-old traditions.

Regional Conferences are official meetings of Rotary International, held to develop and promote acquaintance and understanding and to provide forums for the expression of ideas and the discussion of topics which fall within the Object of Rotary. A Regional Conference is not a legislative body, but the opinions of those present may be expressed through resolutions addressed to the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

For the purpose of Regional Conferences, Rotary Clubs in the following areas are considered part of the Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico Region: Colombia, Costa

Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, and Venezuela, and the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas in the U.S.A. Although this Regional Conference is intended primarily for Rotarians and their guests from this area, those from other parts of the world are welcome to attend.

It is my great pleasure to issue this Official Call to the 1957 Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico Regional Conference to be held in Havana, Cuba, on November 17-20, and I am hopeful that all Rotarians who can do so will attend this important meeting.

GIAN PAOLO LANG
President, Rotary International

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